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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS CONSTABLE,

1860.

Price One Shilling and Threepence.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART., M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 30th January 1860.

SIR,

IN conformity with the provisions of the 102d Section of the Act, 20 & 21 Vict., under which we are appointed, we have now the honour to submit to you our Second Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland; and we have pleasure in being able to state that, notwithstanding the difficulties which have occurred in carrying out the provisions of the Statute, the treatment of the insane in this part of the United Kingdom has already undergone a manifest improvement. The difficulties referred to relate principally to the statutory definition of lunacy, and the want of compulsory powers to insure the erection of district asylums; but there are various minor points which it would be desirable to amend should Her Majesty's Government determine to undertake a revision of the Act. The statutory requirement, which calls for our Report on or before the 1st day of February, does not afford us time to bring under review the various returns for the immediately preceding year.

We regret to state that, since the publication of the last Report, the Earl of Minto has resigned his seat at our Board, in consequence of duties which required his residence in London preventing his attendance at our meetings. Mr. Forbes Mackenzie of Portmore has been appointed in his stead.

Number of
Insane.

It appears from the Reports of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, that the number of the insane in England and Wales is undergoing a steady and serious increase. From the data before us, we fear that in Scotland the same distressing fact must be admitted. They show that the number of pauper lunatics, which, on 1st January 1858, amounted to 4737, had increased to 4980 on 1st January 1859. We have no means of obtaining reliable returns of the numbers of the private insane, with the exception of those placed in asylums, but there is great reason to fear that they are increasing in a similar ratio.

The distribution of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1859, was as follows :—

In Public
and Dis-
trict Asy-
lums.

In public and district asylums there were 2496 patients, showing an increase of 116 since the corresponding returns of 1858. Of these patients, 1271 were men, and 1225 women; 809 were supported by private funds, and 1687 by parish rates.

In Private
Asylums.

The patients in private asylums or licensed houses amounted to 821, being an increase of 76 since the returns of the previous year. Of these patients, 351 were men, and 470 women; 200 were supported by private funds, and 621 by parish rates.

In Poor-
houses.

The insane in poorhouses amounted to 797, being a decrease of 42 since the returns of the previous year. Of these patients, 328 were men, and 469 women; all of whom, with the exception of 2 women, were maintained by their parishes. The decrease in the number of patients in poorhouses is due to the withdrawal from the roll of pauper lunatics of a considerable number of demented and imbecile persons placed in the ordinary wards of these establishments; but who, though formerly reported as fatuous to the Board of Supervision, are now certified by the parochial surgeon as not coming within the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

The distribution of the patients in the individual asylums and poorhouses is shown by the Table of Appendix B.

Placed as
Single
Patients.

The pauper lunatics placed as single patients amounted to 1877, namely, 838 men, and 1039 women. Of these, 688 men and 794 women were living with relatives; 133 men and 197 women were placed with strangers; and 17 men and 48 women were living alone.

The distribution of these patients in the different parishes and counties, as returned by the inspectors of poor, is shown in the Tables of Appendix A.

Of private single patients, only 27, namely, 12 men and 15 women, were reported to us in obedience to the requirements of the 41st section of the Act. We are, however, cognizant of the existence of 1887, namely, 1041 men and 846 women, through the Reports of our Visiting Commissioners; but by far the greater proportion of these patients are living under the care of relatives, and, consequently, do not fall under the provisions of the section

alluded to. Our experience leads us to think that these last numbers, large though they may appear, still fall considerably short of the truth. Number of Insane.

The total number of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1859, including those private patients living singly, of whose existence we have cognizance, amounted to 7878, distributed as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Public Asylums,	1271	1225	2496	413	396	809	858	829	1687
„ Private „	351	470	821	90	110	200	261	360	621
„ Poorhouses, . .	328	469	797	...	2	2	328	467	795
„ Private Houses,	1879	1885	3764	1041	846	1887	838	1039	1877
Total,	3829	4049	7878	1544	1354	2898	2285	2695	4980

It appears from this Table that of 7878 insane persons in Scotland, 2898 are supported by private funds, and 4980 by parochial rates. Another important fact which may be deduced from it, is the preference given by the friends of private patients to public asylums over licensed houses; and this affords a strong argument in favour of providing accommodation of a superior kind in connexion with the district asylums. It is shown that while 809 patients of this class are placed in public asylums, only 200 are placed in licensed houses; and the former number would probably have been even greater, had the public asylums been able to receive all those for whom application was made.

A very large proportion of the non-parochial patients who are found in private houses, belong to families so little removed above pauperism, that many of them are detained at home entirely from the inability of friends to pay for their maintenance in asylums. This is a fact of very grave import, and should be constantly borne in mind in all arrangements for providing a national system of asylum accommodation.

The experience of all countries has shown, that the numbers of the insane increase so rapidly that the accommodation provided, however sufficient it may at first have appeared, has in a short time been found inadequate. In France, for instance, the numbers of the insane in public and private asylums amounted, on 1st January 1835, to 10,539; whereas, on 1st January 1854, they had increased to 24,524. In England and Wales the number of pauper lunatics amounted, in August 1843, to 16,764; of whom 3525 were in county asylums, 2298 in licensed houses, and 4063 in workhouses. On 1st January 1859, the number of pauper lunatics had increased

Number of
Insane.

to 30,318; of whom 14,481 were placed in county or borough asylums, 2076 in registered hospitals and licensed houses, and 7963 in workhouses. It thus appears that in sixteen years the number of pauper lunatics in England and Wales had nearly doubled, and that in 1859 nearly as many were in public and private asylums as were on the roll in 1843. In Scotland we find similar results. According to the returns of the Board of Supervision, the number of insane poor *relieved* during the year ended 14th May 1847, amounted to 2945, and to 5564 for the year ended 14th May 1858; thus showing an increase of 2619 in eleven years. These numbers refer to the pauper lunatics *relieved* during the year; but supposing that the moderate deduction of ten per cent. be made to determine the numbers on any stated day, we shall have 2650 as the actual number of insane poor in Scotland on 14th May 1847. Reference to the preceding Table will show, that on 1st January 1859, there were 2308 pauper lunatics in public and private asylums, and 795 in the lunatic wards of poorhouses. That is, there were in lunatic establishments, in 1859, no less than 3103 pauper patients, or 453 more than the total number of the insane poor in 1847. From the investigations undertaken with the view of determining the amount of accommodation that should be provided in district asylums, we arrived at the conclusion that provision would be required for 4353 pauper lunatics; and, on mature consideration, we are not inclined to consider this estimate as excessive. On the contrary, were we to draw our conclusions from past experience, we should have only too great reason to fear that it would soon prove insufficient. The estimate, it may be well to point out, is founded on the supposition that all pauper lunatics are to be accommodated in district asylums, or asylums recognised as efficient substitutes, and presupposes the extinction of all licensed houses and lunatic wards of poorhouses. On this supposition, additional accommodation would be required for 2666 patients, as this number, with the 1687 in public asylums on 1st January 1859, makes up the estimate of 4353. But, during 1859, additional accommodation for about 400 patients has been provided by the opening of the new asylum of Montrose, and the enlargement of the Southern Counties Asylum at Dumfries, so that the further accommodation now absolutely required, supposing the old asylum at Montrose to remain in permanent operation, is only for 2266 patients. Of these 2266, however, 1416 are already in licensed houses and lunatic wards of poorhouses, so that the actual deficiency of any kind of accommodation is only for 850.

We entertain strong objections to the residence of pauper lunatics in licensed houses and lunatic wards of poorhouses, as well on grounds of economy as on those of general treatment, and these we shall state more fully in other portions of this Report. At present we shall merely direct attention to the fact, that it must of necessity be more for the interests of the districts to place their pauper lunatics in establishments under their own management, than to consign them to the custody of the proprietors of private asylums, who

must draw their own profits from the payments made for the maintenance of the patients. We shall also afterwards bring forward strong reasons for thinking that the maintenance of patients, even in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, is less economical than their maintenance in public asylums.

Number of
Insane.

To prevent misconception, it may be well to state that we do not consider it advisable that the old asylum at Montrose should be permanently retained in operation. Indeed, the directors decided on the erection of the new asylum, chiefly on the ground that the accommodation afforded by the old house was not in harmony with the modern improved treatment of the insane. It is therefore only as a measure of temporary relief that we have suggested its continued occupation.

In our First Report we dwelt at some length on the difficulties connected with the statutory definition of lunacy, and we revert to the subject at present to point out that many persons who are totally unfit, from mental aberration or mental deficiency, to take care of themselves, and who, in a court of law, would not be held responsible for their actions, are not regarded by some medical men as coming within its meaning. According to these practitioners, insanity must be of a dangerous character to come within the statutory definition; but it is often extremely difficult to determine what patients should be considered as so affected; for the question of danger is a relative one, and must be determined as much by the circumstances in which the lunatic is placed, as by his peculiar mental condition. Accordingly, many patients who, when in asylums, are very properly regarded as not dangerous, from being under effective surveillance and control, become dangerous as soon as they are discharged, and are allowed to follow the bent of their diseased imaginations. It is in regard to this class of the insane that much trouble is frequently experienced by the superintendents of asylums; for it is often no easy matter to convince the relatives of such patients that the improvement observable in their condition, is due, not so much to any essential change in the character of their malady, as to the continuous discipline to which they are subjected in the asylum. When, therefore, a medical practitioner grants a certificate that an insane person is "not a lunatic in the meaning of the Act," it is obvious that he thereby incurs a double responsibility, as he must be held to give an opinion, first, in regard to the mental state of the patient, and secondly, as to the appropriate nature of the circumstances in which he is placed. It is, at the same time, evident, that a certificate to the effect that any one is "not a lunatic in the meaning of the Act," does not necessarily imply that the person is of sane mind. Indeed, it is frequently expressly understood that the certificate is not intended to convey this meaning, but is granted merely as an expression of opinion that the patient is not likely to commit an act dangerous to himself or others. With what latitude medical men will occasionally undertake to determine on the presence or absence of danger will be

Definition
of Lunacy.

Definition
of Lunacy.

apparent from a reference to the case of an epileptic maniac mentioned at p. xxxi. of our First Report, in which two practitioners refused to certify the existence of insanity, though they admitted the patient to be subject to morbid ideas and delusions of different kinds, and to fits of mental excitement. We had, however, the satisfaction, while the Report alluded to was still in the hands of the printer, of receiving intimation from the inspector of the parish, that the patient had been removed to an asylum. We were not, however, informed what further symptoms had occurred to convince the parochial medical officers of the necessity for a step which had already been too long delayed.

As even more fully illustrating the necessity for a change in the statutory definition of lunacy, we shall now refer to an instance in which pauper lunatics were withdrawn in wholesale fashion from our jurisdiction, in consequence of the parochial surgeon holding the opinion that they were not lunatics in the meaning of the Statute.

Previously to the passing of the Lunacy Act, the parish of Hawick returned to the Board of Supervision the names of eight paupers as "insane or fatuous;" and these the inspector, on two different occasions, afterwards reported to our Board as "pauper lunatics," and, as such, they were exempted by us from removal to an asylum. This being the state of matters, we received, in the month of June 1859, intimation from the inspector that these patients were no longer on the roll of pauper lunatics. This step was taken on the strength of medical certificates drawn up on the following model:—"I, the undersigned A. B., being a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and being in actual practice, hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that I have this day, at Hawick, in the county of Roxburgh, visited and personally examined C. D., a pauper chargeable to the parish of Hawick, and that the said C. D., though feeble in mind, is not a lunatic in the meaning of the Statute, and that I have formed this opinion from having known and attended her personally for the last years." It is evident that such a certificate does not seek to determine either the sanity or insanity of the patient, but is simply an expression of the certifier's opinion that C. D. is not "a lunatic in the meaning of the Statute." The patient may, nevertheless, have been quite insane; and in confirmation of this remark, we shall here give the statement made by the Visiting Commissioner in regard to the condition of one of these patients, and, in Appendix E, shall print his detailed report of the whole of them.

"E. H., aged 49, labours under complete dementia. Some 30 years ago she became insane, and was for a time very violent. She is now completely fatuous, and is altogether without coherence in everything she says. Her mutterings are quite unintelligible. She has an idiotic look, never leaves the house, wets the bed occasionally, is more or less useful, and is easily managed."

There can be no doubt that if it be right to hold that a patient

answering this description is not a lunatic in the meaning of the Statute, many persons at present in asylums are illegally detained, and their superintendents are, on this account, liable to actions at law. And, as it is equally certain that Sheriffs are in the common practice of granting orders for placing in asylum patients who cannot, by this standard, be considered lunatics, it follows that the interpretation put upon the statutory definition of lunacy is very far from being uniform.

Definition
of Lunacy.

As we consider the question involved in its determination of great practical importance, and as one which cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on the condition of the insane, we shall now, in support of the assertion just made, give some specimens of medical certificates of insanity on which Sheriffs have granted their order for placing patients in asylums, though there was no greater reason to apprehend danger in their cases, than in those of the patients withdrawn from the roll by the inspector of Hawick.

In regard to P. M'D., sent to a licensed house, the first medical certificate states, as the facts indicating insanity observed by its granter, that "he has the appearance of labouring under mental imbecility approaching to idiocy;" and those contained in the second certificate are to the effect that "his personal appearance indicates idiocy."

In regard to T. M'C., sent to a licensed house, the first medical man cites, as the facts indicating insanity observed by himself, "a continuance of idiotic incoherence;" and the second certifies that "he labours under mental imbecility, and is incoherent in his talk."

In regard to J. J., sent to a licensed house, the first certificate is to the following effect:—"She has an idiotic expression of little or no mind. Her desires are limited to such things as food, pennies, and tobacco; has no idea of a home or friends; is addicted to fits of swearing; is of incurably filthy habits, &c." The second certificate states that "J. J. is a confirmed idiot, and has been so from birth."

In regard to J. M'J., sent to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, the first certificate states that "her whole aspect and general demeanour indicate idiocy;" and the second notes, as the indication of insanity observed by its granter, "her general appearance, and meaningless expression of countenance."

In regard to J. H., sent to a public asylum, the first medical certificate states that "he is silent and dumpish, and his general appearance is indicative of insanity;" and the second, that he is "mumbling, dull, and wandering from place to place; quite idiotic."

In regard to H. C., sent to a public asylum, the first medical certificate cites "her incoherent manner, and certain delusions with regard to myself and others;" and the second merely "general mental deficiency."

In regard to A. G., sent to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, the

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first medical certificate states that "he is totally incapable of taking care of himself, and, though perfectly harmless, he is not properly cared for in his present residence;" and the second notes, "incoherence of ideas and incapacity of taking care of himself."

In regard to R. D., sent to a public asylum, the first medical certificate states "that he will not work to support himself, and is otherwise weak-minded;" and the second, "that he refuses to answer questions, and, although in possession of good health, does nothing towards maintaining himself; he also appears a simple, weak-minded person."

In regard to G. B., sent to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, the first certificate notes "incoherence and wandering, and inability to fix attention for any length of time;" and the second, "incoherence, and wandering in ideas and conversation, and incapacity for any moral training."

In none of these instances does the information contained in the Statement, or in the medical certificates, under the head of "facts indicating insanity communicated by others," afford the slightest reason for believing that the patients were dangerous, in the sense in which the parochial medical officers of Hawick interpret the statutory definition of lunacy.

Nevertheless, considering the doubts which may conscientiously be held in regard to the meaning of this definition, we have not considered it our duty to refuse acceptance of intimation of removal from the roll of pauper lunatics of any one certified by a registered medical practitioner not to be a lunatic in the meaning of the Act, however erroneous we might consider his opinion to be, unless we had reason to think that positive danger to the patient or the public was to be feared; and in such cases, we have generally succeeded in procuring the removal of the patients to asylums by sending other practitioners to examine them.

It has on various occasions been asserted, that we propose to send every pauper lunatic to an asylum, no matter what may be his mental condition; and there is reason to think that it is this idea which has led inspectors to procure medical certificates to the effect that their insane paupers do not come within the provisions of the Act.

We take this opportunity distinctly to repudiate holding any such opinion; and it will be seen, when we come to speak of the condition of single patients, that the assertion which ascribes it to us is practically contradicted by the small proportion of cases in which we have recommended removal. We are, nevertheless, of opinion, that in the event of an amendment of the Statute, it is highly desirable that the definition of lunacy should be extended so as to correspond with the phraseology of the 35th section, and embrace "every insane person, idiot, or person of unsound mind."

There exists at present some doubt as to the procedure by which a person becomes a lunatic in the eye of the law. It is provided

by the 112th section of the Act, that every inspector of the poor shall, within seven days after he shall have become aware of any pauper lunatic being within the parish of which he is inspector, notify the same to the Chairman of the Parochial Board and to the Board of Lunacy; but no mention is made of the manner in which the inspector is to assure himself of the existence of insanity.

When a patient is placed in an asylum, the order of the Sheriff for his admission is practically regarded as the act which constitutes him a lunatic. This appears from the fact that patients are occasionally received upon the Sheriff's order alone, unaccompanied by either medical certificates or statement, such as are required by the 34th section of the Act. This commonly occurs with patients transmitted to asylums at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal; but occasionally the Sheriff grants his order in ordinary cases, inadvertently we presume, upon one medical certificate, and the admission of the patient into the asylum is seldom, if ever, refused. The superintendent apparently considers the order as a judicial act which protects him from all responsibility; and, in taking this view, he appears to be justified by the wording of the 34th section, which makes the order the only part of the procedure of the correctness of which he has to satisfy himself.

But when the condition of a pauper patient is such as to warrant his being left at home, it does not appear that any further procedure is required to constitute him legally a lunatic, than the simple intimation of his lunacy by the inspector of poor. It would also appear that no insane person, not in receipt of parochial relief, can, under the Act, be legally accounted a lunatic, until the Sheriff has granted his order for placing him in an asylum, or in a private house as a single patient.

During the past year no alteration has been made in the arrangement of the districts formed for providing for the care and treatment of pauper lunatics, which remain 21 in number.

The number of insane poor chargeable to each district, and their actual distribution in the various districts, are shown in the Abstract of the Tables of Appendix A., and in the Table introduced at p. xxxix.

These Tables add confirmation to the observation which has frequently been made, that easy access to asylums greatly influences the distribution of pauper lunatics. Indeed, it may be accepted as an axiom, that the number of patients sent to asylums diminishes in a ratio corresponding to the distance, and that the number of those which remain at home increases in a similar degree. Hence we find, that while 83 per cent. of the pauper lunatics of the Forfarshire, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Renfrewshire districts, which are those most fully provided with accommodation, are placed in asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, only 34 per cent. of the pauper lunatics of the destitute districts of Inverness and Argyll are so

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disposed of. In the former districts, again, only 17 per cent. remain at home, while in the latter, no less than 66 per cent. are so situate.

That these differences chiefly depend upon the facilities afforded by easy communication, or the difficulties interposed by distance, to placing patients in asylums, and not, at least in any great degree, on any peculiarity in the nature of insanity in the different districts, or even on any difficulty in obtaining accommodation, will be made apparent by a comparison of the number of patients sent to asylums with those retained at home in each of the three southern counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. These counties, it may be stated, have an equal right to accommodation for their pauper lunatics in the Southern Counties Asylum at Dumfries, at the moderate charge of £17 per head. This right, however, is exercised by them in very different degrees. Thus, while Dumfries, with 143 pauper lunatics, sends 83 to the asylum and retains 60 at home; Kirkcudbright, with 70 pauper lunatics, sends 40 to the asylum and retains 30 at home; and Wigton, with 71 pauper lunatics, sends 23 to the asylum and retains 48 at home. In other words, 58 per cent. of the Dumfries lunatics are placed in the asylum, 57 per cent. of those of Kirkcudbright, and only 32 per cent. of those of Wigton. These differences at once receive their explanation from the fact, that the Southern Counties Asylum, which is situated on the borders of Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbright, is of easy access from most parts of both counties; while Wigtonshire, on the other hand, lies much more remote, the nearest part of the county being 35 miles distant from the asylum. These results, moreover, afford an indication that small asylums in convenient situations will more satisfactorily meet the wants of the country than large central establishments, which must necessarily be remote from considerable portions of the extensive districts which they are designed to accommodate. It is true that the progressive extension of the railway system will gradually afford greater facilities in removing patients to distant asylums; but distance, and the expense it involves, will, nevertheless, continue to exercise an unfavourable influence on the visits of relatives, and on the discharge of patients on trial. It should also be borne in mind, that the aggregation of the insane in large masses greatly increases the difficulty of providing for their proper care and treatment.

In our First Report, we adverted to the difficulties which must accompany every attempt to determine theoretically the proportion of patients who should be placed in asylums, and of those who, with propriety, may be left at home. We endeavoured to show that the question must be determined, not simply by a consideration of the mental and bodily condition of the patient, but also of the circumstances in which he is placed at home, as well as of those in which he will be placed when removed. There can be no doubt, for instance, that a much larger proportion of patients may be properly left at home in rural than in urban districts. This result chiefly depends on the greater difficulty of affording insane persons exercise

and recreation, and in otherwise providing for their proper care and treatment, in the town than in the country; and herein lies the reason why, in reality, urban parishes have comparatively so few pauper lunatics placed as single patients. The City of Glasgow Parish, for example, has only 23 out of 293 pauper lunatics so disposed of; the Barony Parish, 22 out of 151; Edinburgh City Parish, 8 out of 196; and St. Cuthbert's Parish, 22 out of 171. And if we extend our inquiries to England, we find that of the 4661 pauper lunatics chargeable to the parishes of the metropolis on 1st January 1859, only 129 were left in charge of relatives, or were boarded with strangers.

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In all probability, a much larger proportion of the insane poor of these urban parishes would, under different circumstances, have been left at home; and if this be the case, it follows, that in populous districts many patients are placed in asylums, not so much from a regard to their comfort or welfare, as to the convenience of those who have to provide for their maintenance. These patients demand no special curative treatment, but simply such medical and general care as is required by their decayed mental and physical condition. On the other hand, however, there can be no doubt that in rural districts many patients are left at home in pitiable wretchedness, whose condition is capable of great improvement by removal. There is thus a considerable number of lunatics, comprehending, in the first place, those who in cities are sent to asylums, but who, if in rural districts, might with propriety have been left at home; and, in the second place, those in rural districts who are beyond the hope of cure, but whose neglected and miserable condition demands that they should be placed under care, for whom we are of opinion that some kind of modified asylum accommodation should be provided. We strongly object to lunatic wards in poorhouses being used for this purpose, chiefly on the ground that the primary object of poorhouses is to afford a test for poverty, and to provide for the poor in the most economical manner. The fundamental principle on which these establishments are conducted is thus antagonistic to that which ought to regulate the treatment of lunatics, and which, briefly stated, is the provision of every comfort which can reasonably be demanded to lighten the burden of perhaps the greatest calamity which can afflict humanity. We are, however, willing to admit, that notwithstanding the fundamental principle of economy which must necessarily be the guide of parochial boards in determining the treatment of paupers, some of them have attached to their poorhouses lunatic wards of a very creditable character for the accommodation of their insane poor. Nevertheless, the treatment of the patients in these establishments can scarcely, in any instance, be regarded as in harmony with the humane views of the day. There is generally a great deficiency in cheerfulness and comfort within doors, a prison-like aspect about the airing grounds, and an almost total absence of the means of employment, both within and out of doors. Yet, notwithstanding the unfavourable contrast which poorhouse lunatic

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wards must, in these respects, bear to asylums, the cost of the maintenance of patients placed in the former class of establishments, especially where no restriction on admission exists in connexion with the form of the malady with which they are affected, is perhaps as high as that of those placed in the latter. The facts supporting this statement will be brought fully under consideration in analysing the returns of expenditure made by the parishes on account of pauper lunatics.

But it must be remembered that there are other poorhouses in which the accommodation provided is exceedingly unsatisfactory, and in which the physical wants of the patients are provided for with but little departure from those economical principles which regulate the treatment of sane paupers. It is undoubtedly the duty of parochial boards to economise the funds of their respective parishes, but we are of opinion that this end would be attained in a much more satisfactory manner, as concerns both the rate-payers and the patients, were lunatic wards in poorhouses to be entirely abolished. We shall return to this question in a later portion of this Report, and shall now merely state that the accommodation which we would propose for patients such as those now detained in lunatic wards of poorhouses, would consist of cottages or separate buildings of a simple character, generally placed near to and in connexion with asylums; and in which the patients would enjoy an extended degree of liberty, from being in circumstances much more closely resembling those of ordinary life than can be realized in asylums as at present constituted.

PROCEEDINGS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

The progress made by the local Lunacy Boards, since the date of our last Report, in providing district accommodation for the insane poor, has not on the whole been satisfactory. Several of these Boards have taken no steps whatever for this purpose; others have been impeded in making arrangements with existing public asylums by legal difficulties due to preferential rights of accommodation enjoyed by parishes and individuals; and others again have postponed measures already in progress, in the expectation that their position would be affected by fresh legislation. Only three or four districts have made satisfactory progress towards meeting the requirements of the present law.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics in each district, for whom the investigations of the Visiting Commissioners lead us to believe it will ultimately be necessary to provide accommodation. It likewise shows the increase of patients accommodated in asylums during the year 1858, and the probable increase during 1859. The returns for this last year are still imperfect, but those which have come to hand enable us to form an approximate estimate of the numbers in lunatic establishments on 1st January 1860. It will be observed that in several districts, especially those of

Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Forfar, Glasgow, Kincardine, and Renfrew, in which accommodation is most abundant, they already approach the estimate of the Visiting Commissioners.

Proceedings of District Boards.

	District.	Estimated Asylum Accommodation required.	Numbers already in Asylums and Poorhouse Lunatic Wards.		
			On 1st January 1858.	On 1st January 1859.	Estimated Nos. on 1st January 1860.
1	Aberdeen,	299	209	224	272
2	Argyll,	148	64	84	99
3	Ayr,	180	93	94	132
4	Banff,	79	23	27	37
5	Bute,	25	10	12	16
6	Caithness,	62	17	18	29
7	Dumfries,	230	130	159	186
8	Edinburgh,	599	525	514	574
9	Elgin,	63	34	43	41
10	Fife,	243	180	203	207
11	Forfar,	340	296	305	320
12	Glasgow,	620	554	549	582
13	Haddington,	88	51	50	56
14	Inverness,	339	134	147	155
15	Kincardine,	66	44	47	51
16	Orkney,	35	17	21	25
17	Perth,	323	175	191	205
18	Renfrew,	193	153	169	179
19	Roxburgh,	123	76	64	65
20	Shetland,	30	18	17	20
21	Stirling,	268	150	163	173
TOTALS,		4353	2953	3101	3424

In the district of Aberdeen, a contract has now been concluded for a term of years between the District Board and the managers of the Royal Asylum, whereby the latter undertake to receive all the pauper lunatics of the district at an annual rate of £24, 10s. per head, including every charge. This rate is higher than is necessary for the mere maintenance of the patients; but it is intended to assist also in providing the means of erecting such additional accommodation as may be required. The existing asylum is calculated for the reception of 296 patients, of whom 95 belong to the better classes, and 201 are either parochial paupers, or private patients at pauper rates of payment. Notwithstanding the removal of all pauper patients chargeable to other districts, this amount of accommodation is still insufficient for the wants of the county; and, accord-

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ingly, pauper lunatics chargeable to parishes in Aberdeenshire continue to be sent to the asylum of Montrose. The directors of the Aberdeen Asylum have therefore resolved to increase its capabilities, and have purchased the contiguous lands of Elmhill, comprising $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with the view of erecting a separate asylum for the accommodation of the patients of the better classes. The existing house will be reserved for the pauper lunatics of the district, and such private patients as are maintained at pauper rates. Plans for the new buildings have been prepared, and we have reason to think that their erection will be commenced without delay.

District of
Argyll.

Since last Report, a site for the district asylum of Argyllshire has been secured on the estate of Auchindarroch, in the neighbourhood of Lochgilphead. It contains about 45 acres of tolerable land, and commands extensive views. It is held at an annual feu-duty of £3, 5s. per acre. Plans for an asylum for 200 patients are at present under the consideration of the District Board, but we believe there is some intention not to erect the whole buildings at first.

District of
Ayr.

No further measures have been taken in Ayrshire to erect an asylum. The objections which we entertained to the proposed site at Prestwick, near Ayr, have undergone no modification, and the District Board do not appear inclined to secure either of the two sites, the one at Culroy, between Ayr and Maybole, and the other in the vicinity of Kilmarnock, which we inspected on their invitation, and considered appropriate for the purpose. To diminish as much as possible the inconvenience to parishes from there being no existing asylum accommodation within the district, we have temporarily licensed the lunatic wards in the Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse for 16 men and 16 women, who must be certified to be incurable, and incapable of receiving benefit from treatment in an asylum.

District of
Banff.

In Banffshire, the legal proceedings regarding certain lands "mortified" for charitable purposes have now, we understand, been concluded by a compromise with the heir-at-law; but it remains doubtful whether any part of the funds derivable from the estate will be available for the erection of an asylum, as their application is left to the discretion of the trustees appointed to administer them.

District of
Butte.

A temporary arrangement between the District Board of Buteshire and the managers of the Royal Asylum of Glasgow for the reception of the pauper lunatics of this district has been proposed, terminable on six months' notice from the managers of the asylum. This last proviso is apparently for the purpose of leaving the managers free to negotiate with the District Board of Glasgow, should occasion present itself to act under the provisions of the 59th clause of the Statute; or to treat with Government for the purchase of the asylum for conversion into barracks. While entering into this temporary agreement, the District Board of Buteshire have ex-

pressed their determination to continue their exertions to effect a satisfactory permanent arrangement for the accommodation of their pauper lunatics, either alone or in conjunction with some other district.

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District
Boards.

Nothing further has been done in the District of Caithness towards the provision of a district asylum. Proposals for a combination for this purpose with the District of Inverness, or with that of Aberdeen, have been under the consideration of the District Board, but have as yet led to no result; and it does not appear that any other plan is at present in contemplation for fulfilling the requirements of the Act.

District of
Caithness.

The additional buildings in connexion with the Southern Counties Asylum, which were in the course of erection at the date of our last Report, have now been completed, and the total accommodation is at present estimated as sufficient for 220 pauper patients and private patients at pauper rates. On our last visit to this Asylum, on 9th November, it already contained 216 patients, and was, if not overcrowded, at least so fully occupied as to leave but little spare accommodation within the district. It appears from the returns made to us on 1st January 1860, that the number of inmates was then 217. As the patients chargeable to other districts have now with very few exceptions been sent to other asylums, it is obvious that further additional accommodation will soon be required, and must be provided either by the removal of the private patients who are at pauper rates, about 24 in number, or by renewed building. Either alternative is objectionable; the first, because the removal of the indigent private insane would prove a great hardship both to themselves and their relatives; and the second, because the means of occupation and exercise afforded by the grounds are already too limited for the proper treatment of the present numbers. The whole lands, including the sites of the Crichton Institution and Southern Counties Asylum, comprise only 40 acres,—a quantity which will be seen to be quite insufficient, when it is remembered that the two houses accommodate a population of nearly 400 patients, and that those in the Crichton Institution generally belong to the upper classes of society, for whom payments varying from £50 to £350 a year are made, and who on this account alone have a strong claim to be supplied with the fullest means of extended exercise.

District of
Dunfries.

Difficulties connected with the determination of the rights of various parties who have contributed to the building fund of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any agreement between its Managers and the District Board of Edinburgh for the reception and treatment of the pauper lunatics of the district. In the meantime, the Royal Asylum continues to admit all the pauper lunatics chargeable to privileged parishes, and those from other parishes for whom there may happen to be room.

District of
Edinburgh.

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Boards.

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District of
Elgin.

The District Board of Elgin have receded from the intention, at one time entertained, of procuring a sufficiently extensive site, and erecting a new asylum at some distance from Elgin; and now propose obtaining a conveyance of the existing asylum, with a limited extent of ground, from the Trustees of Gray's Hospital, in whom it is at present vested, provided we undertake to recognise it as the District Asylum. They have accordingly intimated to us, that on obtaining our consent to this proposal, they are prepared to instruct an architect to furnish plans of such alterations as we may require; but we have in the meantime postponed the consideration of the proposal, partly because we doubt the possibility of converting the existing buildings into a cheerful and appropriate residence for the insane; and partly from the difficulty of obtaining, in permanent tenure, sufficient land in the neighbourhood of the asylum for the occupation of the patients. Another reason which induces us to delay our decision, is the wish to see whether a union of the districts of Elgin and Banff may not yet be effected to their mutual advantage.

District of
Fife.

No progress has been made by the District Board of Fife, since the publication of our last Report, towards providing accommodation for their pauper lunatics. On the contrary, the architects who were instructed to prepare plans for the District Asylum have received intimation to delay; and in reply to our inquiries we were informed that it is not the intention of the District Board to take any further steps for erecting an asylum, until it be seen whether any modification of the Lunacy Act, which might affect their position, may not be proposed in the present session of Parliament.

District of
Forfar.

The accommodation within the district of Forfar has now been increased by the opening of the new Asylum of Montrose, which is calculated for the reception of 280 patients, of whom 220 are paupers, or private patients at pauper rates. It was at first intended to close the old Asylum on the completion of the new one; but the directors, in compliance with a recommendation by the Visiting Commissioners, have agreed in the meantime to continue both in operation, for the purpose of meeting the increasing pressure for accommodation throughout the country, which, from the delay in erecting local asylums, would otherwise soon have led to the adoption of objectionable substitutes. This resolution of the Directors was taken solely with a view to the convenience of the public, as the greater expense entailed by keeping open both establishments, with a number of patients at present not in excess of the capabilities of the new Asylum alone, must prove prejudicial to their own immediate interests. The old Asylum affords accommodation for 220 patients.

Including the two asylums at Montrose and the asylum at Dundee, there is now accommodation within the Forfarshire district for 606 pauper lunatics, the number chargeable to the district, on 1st January 1859, being only 369. There is, consequently, an excess of accommo-

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District
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District of
Glasgow.

dation for 237 patients, principally due to the opening of the new asylum at Montrose; and the directors of this institution are thus enabled to receive a large number of patients from other districts. With our approval, accordingly, they have concluded an agreement with the District Board of Kincardineshire for the reception of all the pauper lunatics of that district, at a fixed annual rate of £22 per head, including clothing and bedding, which is the same rate as that charged for the pauper lunatics of Forfarshire. By its charter of incorporation, the asylum of Montrose is placed under the management of directors, of whom a certain number are connected with Forfarshire, and the rest with Kincardineshire. Previously to the passing of the Lunacy Act, this institution was always regarded as one on which the population of both counties had equal claims to accommodation, from both having contributed to its erection. After the passing of the Act, the mere accident that the asylum stood within the confines of Forfarshire did not appear to us to afford sufficient reason for making a distinction between the rates of maintenance payable for the pauper lunatics of the two counties; and we therefore approved of the agreement assimilating the rate payable by Kincardineshire to that fixed for Forfarshire. For pauper lunatics from other districts the charge is £25. At present, however, no other district has a right of accommodation, although the propriety of entering into a permanent arrangement with one or more of the counties which have been isolated by the secession of those with which they were originally associated, may become a question for consideration, should it be found that sufficient vacant accommodation remains.

An appeal was made to us, in conformity with the provisions of the 59th section of the Act, by the District Board of Forfarshire, against the rate of £22, which was considered unnecessarily high, especially as the charge for maintenance of a pauper patient in the Dundee Asylum was only £20, 16s. After hearing the arguments of the District Board and of the directors of the asylum, we gave an *ad interim* decision in favour of the £22 rate, until it should be seen from the actual expenditure of the asylum whether or not it was fixed too high. We were led to this conclusion by the consideration that a large expenditure, involving, as we were told, the contraction of a debt of nearly £20,000, had been incurred by the Montrose directors in erecting and furnishing the new asylum; and that it would be injudicious policy to incur any risk in limiting the benefits which the asylum was calculated to bestow by pecuniary embarrassments at its first starting. At the same time, as we are thoroughly alive to the importance of reducing the expenditure for pauper lunatics to the lowest amount compatible with their proper treatment,—using this term as comprehending adequate attendance, extended exercise, abundant food, comfortable clothing, and varied means of employment and recreation,—we shall be willing to reconsider our decision on the production of evidence tending to show that the rate of £22 is higher than is required to enable the directors to meet their obligations and to do justice to the patients.

Proceed-
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District
Boards.

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District of
Glasgow.

During the past year no steps have been taken by the District Board of Glasgow to provide a district asylum, or to enter into any arrangements with the managers of the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, which accordingly continues to receive patients from all parts of the country. On 1st January 1859, the pauper lunatics of this district amounted to 658, of whom only 175 were in public asylums. Of the remainder 113 were in licensed houses; 246 in lunatic wards of poorhouses receiving patients affected with every form of insanity; and 15 in lunatic wards of poorhouses restricted to the reception of harmless incurable patients.

We understand that a proposal for the purchase by Government of the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, with the view of converting it into barracks, is at present under consideration. Should it be carried into effect, it is intended, we presume, to erect a new asylum; but it would remain for consideration whether this obligation should be undertaken by the managers of the existing asylum, or by the District Board. We would be disposed to recommend that the duty should be divided; that the managers of the asylum should, with a portion of the purchase-money, provide accommodation for the patients of the better classes; and that the remaining portion should be placed at the disposal of the District Board, in conformity with the provisions of the 58th section of the Act, to assist in the erection of a District Asylum. The number of patients which this establishment should be constructed to accommodate would be materially influenced by the decision which the Legislature might adopt as to the position to be permanently taken by the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of the parishes of the City of Glasgow and the Barony, in reference to the accommodation of lunatics. We have, however, no hesitation in expressing our decided opinion, that the only point which gives any cause for doubt in the decision of this question, is the amount of expenditure which has already been incurred in providing these lunatic wards. It would certainly be a hardship to the parishes should they be called on to contribute to the erection of a new asylum with vacant accommodation at their disposal; but this objection would be entirely removed if the present lunatic wards could be otherwise occupied for parochial purposes. It will appear, from statements made in a later portion of this Report, that there is reason to think that the rate of maintenance of patients in these two poorhouses is nearly, if not altogether, as high as the rates in public asylums; and, if this be the case, there would thus be scarcely any loss to the parishes by the removal of their insane poor from the poorhouses, while there would undoubtedly be a great gain to the patients in the superior treatment afforded them in asylums. It may be asserted, and we admit with reason, that there are certain patients who may be maintained at a considerably less cost than others, and that a certain number of these may be appropriately placed in poorhouses; but it is obvious that if a distinction of this kind be admitted, it will necessarily follow that the average cost of those retained in asylums will, in an equivalent degree, be increased; and, consequently, that the absolute expenditure by the

parish will, in the end, be the same. It appears to us, therefore, that the proper course for a District Board to pursue, in providing accommodation for the pauper lunatics of their district, would be to erect upon their own lands different kinds of buildings for the reception and treatment of different kinds of patients. If, now, it were resolved to defray the establishment charges by an assessment on the district, and to call on parochial boards to make direct payments for maintenance charges only, it is evident that the district, including of necessity its constituent parishes, would derive whatever advantage might arise from economical management, and that the direct charge to the parishes would be greatly below what it is under the existing system. And supposing that this procedure were adopted, there would be no necessity to pass any special enactment for the purpose of closing the lunatic wards of poorhouses. This result would naturally ensue from its being found more economical to send the patients to the District Asylum, than to retain them under separate management in parochial establishments. It might perhaps be advisable to sanction the admission of a certain number of harmless incurable patients into the ordinary wards of poorhouses in association with the sane inmates; but this is a consideration apart from our present argument.

Proceedings of District Boards.

District of Glasgow.

It will be seen from the excerpts from the Reports of the Visiting Commissioners on the condition of poorhouses, quoted in a later portion of this Report, that the principal evils affecting the lunatic wards of these establishments consist in the deficiency of occupation for the patients, and the absence of means calculated to break the weary monotony of their existence. Judging from the condition of existing asylums, it would seem to be more difficult to provide occupation for small numbers of patients than for more extensive communities; but this conclusion, if regarded in the abstract, will at once be recognised as fallacious, for the result is due simply to the proportionably greater expense of providing the means of employment in small establishments. In insane communities there is always a large number of patients whom it is more economical to leave in listlessness and inactivity, than to provide with occupation, as a means of cure or comfort; and herein, doubtless, is one of the chief causes why the proportion of unemployed patients is so much greater in poorhouses than in public asylums. It is necessary, however, in comparing the relative condition of the patients in these institutions, to make considerable allowance for the more dependent position of the medical officers of the poorhouses, as their power of introducing reforms is thereby much more circumscribed.

The 15 patients placed in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, restricted to the reception of harmless incurable cases, are those who have been sent to the poorhouse of the parish of Govan. In our First Report we stated, that under the provisions of a short Amendment Act, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 89, we considered ourselves authorized to license wards in poorhouses for the reception of a restricted class of patients only. We believe that the Amendment Act was framed

Proceed-
ings of
District
Boards.

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District of
Glasgow.

with the express view of conferring upon us powers to this effect ; and the rules and regulations which we prepared for the purpose of regulating the reception of the patients have since been strictly acted upon in several counties. The Sheriff of Lanarkshire, however, has recently decided, that there are no statutory provisions authorizing us to grant a restricted license for the admission of patients affected with certain forms of insanity only ; and he has accordingly announced that he will grant his Order only in those cases in which the petition and relative certificates and statement are strictly in conformity with the provisions of the Statute, 20th and 21st Vict. c. 71. We exceedingly regret this decision, which, if adopted in other counties, will force us to withdraw our license from several poorhouses, into which quiet and harmless patients may with comparative propriety be admitted, but which we cannot recognise as adapted for the treatment of patients affected with recent, noisy, or dangerous forms of insanity.

District of
Hadding-
ton.

No steps, so far as we are aware, have been taken during the past year by the District Board of Haddington towards the erection of a District Asylum, although a site for one was approved of by us more than a year ago.

District of
Inverness.

The District Board of Inverness has continued to make steady progress towards providing accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district. The site of the asylum, which was originally intended to embrace 100 acres, was afterwards extended to 170. The land, from its extent and its situation on the slope of a hill, comprises a considerable variety of soil, and is feued at an average rate of £3 an acre. Plans for the asylum have been prepared by Mr. Matthews, of Aberdeen, and approved of by the District Board, and Dr. Aitken, the future Medical Superintendent. It is calculated for the accommodation of 400 patients, and its cost is estimated at £38,900, or £97 for each patient, including the Medical Superintendent's house and the offices, but apart from the land and furnishing. Calculating £12,750 as the value of the land, and £5000 as the probable expenditure for furnishing, the total cost would thus be £56,650, or £141 for each patient.

The plans embrace the construction of a main building for 330 patients, and of two separate buildings for 70 workers ; but as we considered the estimated cost higher than was necessary to provide accommodation of a perfectly suitable character, we have suggested alterations by which 400 patients might be accommodated in the main building, without increasing its size, and probably at a diminished expenditure. As we are, however, of opinion, that 300 is the largest number of patients for whom accommodation should be provided under one roof, we have suggested to the District Board that the plans of the main building should be proportionably curtailed. We have further proposed that the erection of the separate buildings should be postponed until the demand for accommodation have made their provision absolutely necessary. In these suggestions we have

been chiefly guided by a desire to save expenditure, for had economy not been to us a question of primary importance, we should not have considered it our duty to object in the same degree to the plans submitted to us.

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District
Boards.

From the difficulty of finding accommodation, which previously to the completion of the new asylum at Montrose it was almost impossible to overcome; and also from the expense which the transport of patients to considerable distances necessarily involves, we were induced to grant our license for the house of Englishtown, near Inverness, for the reception of 23 male and 18 female patients, in favour of Mr. William Hyslop, who was formerly head attendant in the Royal Asylum at Perth. But as we did not consider the premises adapted for the care and treatment of violent or dangerous patients, we stipulated that no male patient should be received without our previous sanction, to be granted on the special consideration of the facts of each case. This arrangement has hitherto worked satisfactorily, and the establishment, though of limited extent, has proved of considerable benefit to the northern counties.

District of
Inverness.

The district of Kincardine practically forms part of the district of Forfar, though no formal union between them has taken place. As we have stated, the pauper lunatics of the district are accommodated in the Asylum of Montrose.

District of
Kincardine

The District Board of Orkney continue to assert their right to accommodation for all their pauper lunatics, in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. This claim is admitted by the managers of the asylum, and is one of the difficulties which have hitherto prevented their concluding a definite arrangement with the District Board of Edinburgh, for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of Midlothian and Peebles.

District of
Orkney.

The District Board of Perth have, during the past year, taken no further steps towards erecting an asylum on the site which they have acquired at Murthly. The pauper lunatics of the district amounted on 1st January 1859 to 350. Of these 93 were in asylums and poorhouses within the district; 98 in asylums and poorhouses beyond the district; and 159 as single patients in private houses. The county has been again inspected by one of the Commissioners, who has reported a considerable number of cases not previously intimated to the Board. From these facts it is evident, after making every allowance for such lunatics as may with propriety be left in their homes, that there is an urgent necessity for providing accommodation in this district. This necessity will appear all the more pressing when we state that the reception of pauper lunatics into James Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth has been declared by the directors to be merely provisionary, and terminable as soon as district accommodation is provided,—the intention being then to reserve this establishment for private patients only.

District of
Perth.

Proceed-
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District
Boards.

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District of
Perth.

In our First Report we gave the number of pauper lunatics in this district, for whom accommodation was recommended, as 323. This number has been regarded by the District Board as excessive, and has been made a plea for delaying to take steps for providing accommodation. We explained, however, that we regarded our estimate of the accommodation required merely as approximative; and to put this beyond all doubt, we shall here quote the passages in our Report in which our views were expressed:—

“We may, however, premise, that we do not conceal from ourselves the practical difficulties which lie in the way of determining with accuracy the number of insane at large who should be placed in asylums. The conclusions at which we arrived were not altogether based on the nature or curability of the malady, but were influenced also by the circumstances in which the patient was placed, and the degree of care bestowed upon him. We asked ourselves, whether, in the interests of the patient himself, or in those of society, it seemed most desirable to place him in an asylum or to leave him at home; and our decision was taken upon a general consideration of all the facts of each case. For, in addition to the mental and bodily condition of the patient as well as the general circumstances by which he was surrounded, we felt bound also to take into account the constitution of our asylums; and we were conscious that our difficulties would often have been materially lessened, had these establishments been based on the idea of providing a diversity of accommodation for patients affected with different degrees of mental incapacity. There are many persons, for example, whose mental condition requires that they should be placed under the care and control of others, yet whom we would hesitate to deprive of liberty to the extent almost necessarily involved in sending them to lunatic asylums as at present constituted.”—P. ix.

“From what has been said, it will be seen that we look for a considerable difference of opinion as to the proportion of pauper lunatics of a district for which asylum accommodation should be provided. As much perhaps will depend upon the views of the person by whom the estimate has been made, as upon the condition of the patients; and, accordingly, we question whether any two inquirers would arrive at the same result in an attempt to classify the insane of a district into patients who should be sent to asylums, and those who might with propriety be left at home. The estimates, therefore, which we have furnished to the District Boards as the results of our investigations on this head, must be accepted only as an approximation to the truth. They are capable, however, of being checked in a general way by applying to them the test of the actual state of matters in those counties which are already provided with considerable asylum accommodation. If, for instance, we take the counties of Forfar, Edinburgh, and Lanark as examples of districts already tolerably provided for in this respect, we find that of the 1617 pauper lunatics with which they are chargeable, 1360 or 84·11 per cent. are in asylums or poorhouses, and that only 257 or 15·89 per cent. are left at home. Whereas, if we take the counties of Caithness, Ross, and Cromarty, Sutherland, and Inverness, which are altogether unprovided with asylum accommodation, we find that of the 492 pauper lunatics with which they are chargeable, only 136 or 27·64 per cent. are in asylums, and no less than 356 or 72·36 per cent. are left at home. Taking, accordingly, the first set of counties as a standard, it follows that in the northern counties there are at least 277 pauper lunatics at home who should be removed to asylums.”—P. xii.

As an example of the fallacious estimates that were originally formed in regard to the amount of accommodation that would be required for pauper lunatics, we may mention that the District Asylum of Middlesex, at Hanwell, was at first erected for the accommodation of only 500 patients,—a number which it was thought would not soon be exceeded. However, on 1st January 1858, Hanwell contained 1023 patients, and Colney Hatch, a second asylum which it had

been found necessary to provide, 1293. Even this amount of accommodation, it appears, is now insufficient, as Colney Hatch has recently been enlarged for the reception of 2000 patients; and a return made to the House of Commons in April, 1859, shows, that on the 1st January of that year, there were as many as 3721 pauper lunatics chargeable to Middlesex, of whom 2054 were in county or burgh asylums, 618 in registered hospitals or licensed houses, 963 in work-houses, and 86 boarded out or living with relations. These facts, and many more which might be quoted to the same effect, prove the tendency that exists to under-estimate the provision required; and with this knowledge we purposely lean rather towards overstating than underrating the necessities of the districts. Future experience can alone determine whether we have erred in our estimates; but even granting that we have done so, no plea is thereby afforded to a District Board to delay the erection of an asylum, as we have in no instance urged the adoption of our views against the convictions of the District Board. Even in the district of Perth, we gave unquestionable evidence by our approval of the site at Murthly, that we had no intention of adhering rigidly or unreasonably to any recommendations we might make. In the suggestions and instructions which we issued in reference to the erection of asylums, we recommended that one acre of land should be provided for every 4 patients. By this standard, 81 acres would be required for the 323 patients, for whom we were of opinion that provision should be made in the Perthshire district. Nevertheless, we accepted without hesitation the site proposed, although it comprises only 60 acres, equivalent, by the same standard, to the land required for 240 patients. We shall only add, that no application has been made to us by the District Board for our sanction to the erection of an asylum of more limited extent, although, from our acceptance of the site, they had every reason to think it would be favourably considered.

Proceed-
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District
Boards.

No change has taken place in the position of the Renfrewshire district during the year. Its pauper lunatics continue to be principally accommodated in the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of Paisley and Greenock; but no less than 51 are in asylums and poorhouses beyond the district (Appendix B.) The Local Board have hitherto delayed taking any steps for the erection of a District Asylum, apparently in the hope that the permanent recognition of the poorhouse lunatic wards may be sanctioned by the Legislature. We are, however, of opinion, that it is very undesirable that such a proposal should be entertained. Extensive alterations and additions would, at all events, be required, and we do not see how these could be satisfactorily carried out, more especially in the poorhouses of the Burgh parish of Paisley and of Greenock. We have elsewhere stated our views on the expediency of making poorhouses substitutes for asylums.

District of
Renfrew.

Since our last Report, the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk have finally resolved to constitute themselves the Rox-

District of
Roxburgh.

Proceed-
ings of
District
Boards.

burgh District ; but they have accomplished nothing further towards providing accommodation. Indeed, a complete meeting of the District Board has not yet been held, as the Berwickshire members refused to attend one which was summoned at Jedburgh, and those of Roxburgh absented themselves when the place of meeting was changed to Melrose.

District of
Shetland.

The district of Shetland remains in the same isolated position as formerly reported, with no prospect of being received into any combination. Indeed, from the non-application to this district of the Assessing Clauses of the Act, it is difficult to see how it could be associated with any other. It must therefore remain dependent for the treatment of its pauper lunatics upon licensed houses, or on any public asylum which may chance to have available accommodation. A temporary arrangement might probably be made with the directors of the Montrose Asylum.

District of
Stirling.

The District Board of Stirling have now secured a site of about 74 acres of land, of fair quality, situated near the Larbert Station of the Scottish Central Railway, and about three miles from the town of Falkirk. The Board, however, do not intend proceeding with the erection of an asylum, until they see what alterations may be made in the Lunacy Act during the present session of Parliament.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

In order to determine the annual expenditure by parochial boards on account of pauper lunatics, we called for the Return, Appendix C, which shows the proportional expenditure for those placed in asylums, in lunatic wards of poorhouses, and in private houses as single patients, during the year 1858. This Return does not include the sums contributed by relatives towards the support of the patients, but is limited exclusively to the parochial expenditure. We propose, however, on future occasions, taking steps to determine the proportion of the total cost of pauper lunatics which is defrayed by relatives ; but it is evident that this branch of the inquiry must necessarily embrace only the sums contributed by relatives for those patients who are placed in asylums. No correct estimate could possibly be formed of the money value of the assistance afforded by relatives towards the maintenance of those patients who are left in their homes. We may explain that we have adopted, in the calculations based upon these Tables, the numbers of pauper lunatics returned by inspectors of poor in their General Return (Appendix A) as in receipt of parochial relief on 1st January 1859, as the numbers stated in the Cost of Maintenance Return (Appendix C), were in many cases incorrectly given, apparently from a misconception on the part of inspectors as to the manner in which this Return should be framed.

It appears that the total expenditure by parochial boards on

account of pauper lunatics, amounted, for the year 1858, to £80,652, 2s.* Of this sum, £50,425, 13s. 10d. was for the maintenance of patients in public and private asylums; £10,877, 14s. 2½d. for patients in poorhouses; £14,230, 4s. 3d. for patients in private houses; and £5118, 9s. 8½d. for miscellaneous expenditure, including transport of patients and medical certificates. The average expenditure was £16, 5s. 4½d. for each pauper lunatic; and at the rate of £27, 19s. 1½d. for each 1000 of the population, according to the census of 1851. The average cost of maintenance in asylums was £21, 18s. 2½d.; in poorhouses, £13, 13s. 10d.; and in private houses, £7, 12s. 10d.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The average expenditure for each pauper lunatic, as shown by the Abstract Table of Appendix C, varies considerably in different counties; and the average expenditure, per 1000 of the population, undergoes, in like manner, considerable variation.

It appears from this Table that the highest average rate of maintenance occurs in the county of Nairn, where it is £22, 17s. 2d.; and the lowest in Shetland, where it is £10, 2s. 9d. The highest expenditure for each 1000 of the population is £73, 11s. 11d. in the county of Nairn; and the lowest, £13, 1s., also in Shetland. In these instances, the maximum and minimum expenditure, whether computed by the average rate of maintenance of each pauper lunatic, or by the amount contributed by each thousand of the population, happen to coincide; but this result is far from being always the case. For example, the average cost of maintenance of each pauper lunatic in Ayrshire is £16, 13s. 2d., and the expenditure per 1000 of the population, £18, 18s. 11d.; whereas in Forfarshire these rates are respectively £15, 15s. 11d. and £30, 9s. 6d. The counties in which, from their poverty, it might *a priori* be expected that the rate of maintenance should be lowest, are those of Argyll, Caithness, Inverness, Orkney and Shetland, Ross, and Sutherland. In these, accordingly, the average rate is £12, 8s. 7d., or £3, 16s. 9½d. below the general average of the country. It is however, remarkable that the average rate in Argyllshire is £17, 16s. 5d., which is not only above the average rate of the whole country, but is even higher than the average rate in the metropolitan county, which is £17, 1s. 4d. This anomaly is probably explicable from the fact that a large proportion of the pauper lunatics of Argyllshire—as many as 78 of 210—are sent to distant asylums, where their annual average cost is not less than £27, 17s. 7½d. There is, moreover, an additional average outlay for each pauper lunatic of this county of £1, 4s. 5½d., chiefly for the expenses of transport and medical certificates. In Midlothian, on the other hand, the average rate of maintenance in asylums is only £21, 7s. 4d.; and the average expenditure for each patient, for transport, medical certificates, &c., only 5s. 2d. The average pa-

* This sum does not include the expenditure for 22 pauper lunatics of the parishes of Killfinichen and Craignish, in Argyllshire, from the inspectors of which no returns could be obtained. The sum thus omitted may be estimated at £392, 1s. 2d.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

rochial expenditure for single patients in the counties of Argyll, Caithness, Inverness, Orkney and Shetland, Ross, and Sutherland, when classified together, falls considerably below the average rate of the country; but Argyllshire, if taken alone, appears to be an exception to this rule, as the average rate for single patients in this county, excluding the parishes of Kilfinichen and Craignish, from which there were no returns, is £9, 7s. 11d.,—a sum which is considerably above the general average rate. But this anomaly is partially explained by the Returns from Argyllshire being exceptionally increased by the payment of £180 by the parish of Kilmore and Kilbride as arrears on a long disputed claim. Accordingly, when this sum is deducted, the average allowance for single patients falls to £7, 16s. 7d., which, however, is still in excess of the estimate of the Visiting Commissioners.

A useful comparison between the condition of pauper lunatics in different counties can be founded only upon a thorough knowledge of all the circumstances affecting them. A mere statement of the money expenditure is far from being sufficient, as will be at once evident by instituting a comparison between different counties. For instance, the average annual cost of pauper lunatics in Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire is nearly alike, being £14, 5s. 4d. in the first county, and £14, 4s. 10d. in the second. But it by no means follows that the condition of the patients is equally favourable in both. On consulting the Table at p. xxxix, we find that 55·9 per cent. of the pauper lunatics of Aberdeenshire are placed in asylums, and only 33·4 per cent. of those of Inverness-shire; and reference to the Abstract Table of Appendix C will show that this result is attained in Aberdeenshire, at an average expenditure for each patient of £18, 11s. 3½d., and in Inverness-shire at one of £23, 18s. 11½d. If, now, we further compare the extra outlay for pauper lunatics in these two counties, we find that it is only 7s. 2d. per head in Aberdeenshire, and £1, 9s. 11½d. in Inverness-shire. It thus appears that, for patients in asylums, the average expenditure is £6, 10s. 5½d. higher for those belonging to Inverness-shire than for those of Aberdeenshire; and this difference represents the additional expenditure which Inverness-shire incurs by having no local asylum, and being obliged to send its patients to distant establishments.

Again, the average expenditure for pauper lunatics in Kirkcudbright and Ross-shire is nearly the same, being £11, 4s. 1d. in the former county, and £11, 4s. 5d. in the latter. But of the 70 patients belonging to Kirkcudbright, 40 are in asylums, whereas of the 183 belonging to Ross, only 45 are so placed. Further, the average rate of asylum maintenance is £12, 14s. 5½d. for the Kirkcudbright patients, and £22, 9s. 2d. for those of Ross; and the average extra expenditure for transport, &c., is only 5s. 0¾d. in the former county, and £1, 18s. 5¾d. in the latter. The result is, that each asylum patient costs annually £11, 8s. 1½d. more to Ross-shire than to Kirkcudbright; and, bearing in mind that the general average cost of pauper lunatics is nearly the same in both counties,

it is evident that this difference must be equalised by a corresponding increase in the payments for single patients in the latter county. Accordingly, while the 30 single patients of Kirkcudbright have an average allowance of £8, 11s. 9½d., the 138 chargeable to Ross-shire receive overhead only £5, 1s. 3d. The rate of maintenance for parochial patients in the Southern Counties Asylum, to which those belonging to Kirkcudbright are invariably sent, is £17 per annum; and it is worthy of notice, that the actual sum paid by the parishes of Kirkcudbright, as returned to us, falls considerably below this rate. This anomaly is probably due to two causes; first, to the number of patients on 1st January being above the average number of the year; and secondly, to exceptionally large contributions by relatives.

Expenditure for
Pauper
Lunatics.

It may be well to mention that this is the first attempt, so far as we know, that has been made in Scotland to estimate the cost of pauper lunacy;* but as the parochial accounts have not been kept with the view of distinguishing between the expenditure for sane and insane paupers, the results presented cannot be received as altogether free from doubt. Assuming, however, that the returns are correct, some curious and unexpected results may be deduced from them; and more especially from those made by parishes which adopt what may be considered preferential modes of disposing of their pauper lunatics, and which are, at the same time, of sufficient extent to afford a field for legitimate comparison. There are certain parishes, for example, which send all their lunatics to asylums, with the exception of those exempted as single patients. There are others which place them preferentially in the lunatic wards of poorhouses; and others, again, which divide them between asylums and poorhouses,—sending to the former the recent and unmanageable cases, and placing in the latter the chronic and more tractable. To the first class belong the parishes of Dumfries, Dundee, Elgin, Liff and Benvie, and Montrose. To the second, the parishes of the Abbey and Burgh, Paisley, and those of the Barony, Falkirk, and Greenock; and to the third, the parishes of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Old Machar, St. Cuthbert's, and South Leith. In this list we have comprehended only those parishes which are similarly placed as to the facility of obtaining accommodation, whatever its nature may be; and have purposely excluded such parishes as Inverness and Perth, where distance or other circumstances would have introduced disturbing elements. Inverness, for instance, is altogether dependent for asylum accommodation on remote establishments; and Perth, with a public asylum close at hand, sends 30 patients to distant licensed houses. It is therefore obvious that they are placed in exceptional positions.

The average cost per head of the pauper lunatics of the first class of parishes is as follows:—

* Since this was in type the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Supervision has appeared, containing a tabular statement of the cost of the lunatic poor for the year ended 14th May 1859.

Expendi- ture for Pauper Lunatics.	For the parish of Dundee,	.	.	£14	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	... .. Dumfries,	.	.	13	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	... .. Elgin,	.	.	11	3	6
	... .. Montrose,	.	.	14	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	... .. Liff and Benvie,	.	.	22	16	1
	General average,			£15	7	2

The average cost per head of the pauper lunatics of the second class of parishes is as follows :—

For the parish of the Abbey, Paisley,	.	.	£19	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
... .. Burgh, do.	.	.	20	13	4
... .. Barony,	.	.	19	11	0
... .. Falkirk,	.	.	18	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
... .. Greenock,	.	.	18	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
General average,			£19	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

The average cost per head of the pauper lunatics of the parishes of the third class is as follows :—

For the parish of Aberdeen,	.	.	£15	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
... .. Edinburgh,	.	.	15	11	9
... .. Glasgow,	.	.	18	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
... .. Old Machar,	.	.	16	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
... .. St. Cuthbert's,	.	.	17	19	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
... .. South Leith,	.	.	17	8	9
General average,			£17	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$

These results are extremely important as indicating that asylum treatment is really more economical than poorhouse treatment. They show that parishes which take the entire charge of their pauper lunatics, and treat those requiring segregation entirely in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, maintain the whole at an average rate of £19, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per head; that those parishes which place only the more manageable of their patients requiring segregation in poorhouses, and send the rest to asylums, maintain the whole at an average rate of £17, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and lastly, that those parishes which trust entirely to asylums for the care and treatment of such of their lunatics as require to be placed in establishments, maintain the whole at an average rate of £15, 7s. 2d.

It is occasionally difficult to account for the differences in the returns made by parishes which, to all appearance, are in precisely similar circumstances. Thus, we are quite unable to adduce any satisfactory reason for the great difference which exists between the cost of the pauper lunatics of the parish of Dundee and that of Liff and Benvie. These parishes are contiguous, and equally conveniently situated in regard to the Dundee Asylum, to which both have right of admission for their pauper lunatics at privileged rates; yet there is a difference of not less than £6 in the average cost of their pauper lunatics, that for Liff and Benvie being £22, 16s. 1d.,—a sum which is £2, 0s. 1d. above the rate of main-

tenance charged by the asylum. Accordingly, in making the foregoing comparisons, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we regard the results as by no means free from doubt. In the first place, as already stated, the parochial accounts are generally so kept that no distinction is made in the expenditure for sane and insane paupers. In a great measure, then, the returns sent us must be founded on probable estimates; which may be near the truth, but, on the other hand, may be very inaccurate. In the second place, the rate of maintenance, in the case of some poorhouses, comprises a charge for rent, which is an item not included in asylum rates, or only to a partial extent in the shape of interest on debt. Nevertheless, after making due allowance for all possible sources of error, it appears tolerably certain that not only does no economical advantage accrue to a parish by converting part of its poorhouse into lunatic wards, but that the practice entails a positive loss, which becomes the greater, the more exclusively such wards are had recourse to. And it should likewise be borne in mind, that this result is not compensated by any gain to the patients. On the contrary, they are deprived of many comforts and sources of occupation and amusement which they enjoy in asylums.

Expenditure for
Pauper
Lunatics.

We are scarcely as yet in a position to offer any decided opinion as to the probable cost of pauper lunatics after the establishment of district asylums; but as considerable misconception appears to exist as to the probable future expenditure, we shall briefly state our reasons for thinking that it will not greatly exceed the present amount.

Supposing the number of pauper lunatics not to exceed 5000, and deducting one-fifth as the proportion which may properly be retained at home, we shall thus have 4000 placed in asylums and 1000 left in private houses. Supposing, further, district asylums provided, and we are of opinion that £20 per head will suffice for the maintenance of the patients in these establishments, and that, £8 per head will be an ample average allowance for those left in the care of relations. The total annual expenditure would thus be £88,000, or about £7400 more than was expended in the year 1858 for 4958 patients, being 42 less than the presumed 5000. That the present rates of maintenance in asylums are generally considerably higher than £20 is true; but this result arises from some having incurred considerable debt in extending their accommodation, and from others being without sufficient land for the profitable employment of their patients. In the Southern Counties Asylum, however, where there is no debt, the rate of maintenance is only £17, although the land is much within the quantity that might be turned to profitable account. But, on the other hand, the salary of the Medical Superintendent of this house is defrayed by the Crichton Institution.

Our calculations, then, assume that the sums paid are to be expended in the actual maintenance of the patients, and that an adequate extent of good land shall be provided for cultivation.

If the interest of the money expended on the buildings and land

Expendi-
ture for
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Lunatics.

were included in the charge, an addition would require to be made to the total annual amount, which may be estimated as follows:—

At 1st January 1859, 1687 pauper patients were accommodated in public asylums, so that accommodation was still wanted for 2313 of the assumed 4000. This amount of accommodation, at £80 per head, would require an expenditure of £185,040, on which the interest, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would amount to £8326; and this sum, added to the £88,000 charged for maintenance, would give a total annual expenditure of £96,326; or, in round numbers, and allowing for contingencies, of £100,000.

But, from what has been already said, it will be evident that there is reason to fear that the expenditure for pauper lunatics would, in a few years, greatly exceed this sum, simply through the increase of their numbers, if the present system of accommodation were to remain unmodified. And that their numbers will increase, partly through the natural growth of the population, but much more through the prolongation of the lives of the patients by better treatment, is a fact which experience has placed beyond a doubt. We are, nevertheless, strongly inclined to believe, that were the statutory restrictions removed, which limit the number of patients that may be received into an unlicensed house, that a system of improved cottage accommodation would gradually be developed, through which a considerably larger proportion than one-fifth might with propriety be exempted from removal to asylums, and a perceptible reduction be effected in the general expenditure. We, therefore, are of opinion, that in this way the effect of increased numbers might, to a certain extent, be neutralized by greater economy in maintenance, and the expenditure be prevented from exceeding £100,000, at least for some years to come.

At the same time, we are thoroughly convinced that the only way by which the spread of insanity and the increase of the concomitant expenditure can be effectually checked, is the institution of a comprehensive system of national education, which shall constitute every man the enlightened guardian of his own mental and bodily health.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties during the year 1859, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted :—

Counties of Sheriffs granting Orders.	For Admission to			
	Public Asylums.	Private Asylums.	Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	Private Houses.
Aberdeen,	81	4	51	7
Argyll,	14	7	...	...
Ayr,	9	26	35	6
Banff,	8	2	1	3
Berwick,	1	2	...	2
Bute,	6	1	...	...
Caithness,	12	1	...	...
Clackmannan,	1	1	...	...
Dumbarton,	4	3	1	2
Dumfries,	78	2	...	1
Edinburgh,	181	68	68	...
Elgin,	28	...	...	...
Fife,	19	25	6	2
Forfar,	161	5	...	4
Haddington,	4	13	...	2
Inverness,	8	29	...	...
Kincardine,	17	...	...	1
Kinross, .....	...	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright,	10	...	...	1
Lanark,	159	41	181	2
Linlithgow, .....	...	2	19	...
Nairn, .....	...	...	...	...
Orkney,	7	...	...	...
Peebles,	1	1	...	...
Perth,	59	8	...	5
Renfrew,	4	3	108	...
Ross,	4	10	...	3
Roxburgh,	5	9	...	...
Selkirk,	1	4	...	...
Shetland,	2	...	...	...
Stirling,	13	8	18	1
Sutherland,	2	1
Wigton,	12	1
	911	276	488	43

Statistics
of Insanity.
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As compared with the returns of the year 1858, there is a decrease of 49 in the number of orders granted for public asylums; of 80 in those for private asylums; an increase of 146 in those granted for poorhouses; and a decrease of 100 in those for private houses.

Under the provisions of the 31st section of the Act, a fee of five shillings is payable to the Sheriff-Clerk for every order granted by the Sheriff for the admission of a private patient into a public asylum, and one of two shillings and sixpence for every order for the admission of a pauper patient; and it is enacted that these fees shall be remitted to the Secretary of the Board, to be applied to the general purposes of the Act. Further, by the 37th section, it is made incumbent on Sheriff-Clerks to send notice to the Board, within seven days, of every order granted by the Sheriff, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for neglect. These enactments give rise to a great deal of troublesome correspondence between inspectors of poor and Sheriff-Clerks, and Sheriff-Clerks and the Board; and we are therefore of opinion, that if the orders were directed to be granted on stamped forms, an equivalent to the fees would be collected in a more satisfactory manner. The Sheriff-Clerks might still be called upon to make an annual return of the orders granted. The practice of levying fees at all for placing patients in asylums is, however, one of doubtful propriety.

The efficiency of the measures adopted for the care and treatment of the insane must ultimately be tested by their results; and we are therefore desirous that the returns made to the Board should be correctly applied in any attempt to show the influence of treatment on the course of the malady, and to determine the extent to which the admitted increase in the numbers of the insane is to be attributed to the greater prevalence of lunacy, or merely to an accumulation of those affected with the disease, arising from the prolongation of their lives consequent on improved care and treatment. The returns of asylums, when considered singly, are too limited, both in their character and extent, to afford reliable data to determine either the increase or decrease of insanity, or the degree to which it is amenable to treatment. The facts which they supply do not bring under consideration the previous history of the patients; and the conclusions which, in all good faith, may be deduced from the statistical tables of individual asylums, are thus, in all probability, very remote from the truth. During the years 1858 and 1859, for example, a large number of chronic cases of insanity were transferred from certain asylums to others. If calculations were now instituted, in accordance with the usual practice, to determine the efficacy of treatment, by fixing the percentage of recoveries on the admissions, in the asylums to which these chronic cases were removed, they would necessarily prove erroneous; and any conclusion drawn from them, as to the success of the treatment, would be equally fallacious. We advert to this source of error as the Irish Lunacy Inspectors, in their Report for 1859, have contrasted the absolute cures in Irish asylums, estimated at 48·71 per cent. on the admis-

sions, with those in the Scotch asylums, estimated at 36·99 per cent. The estimate, however, as regards the latter establishments, is correct only for 1858, in which year the transfers of incurable patients were very numerous, and, of course, reduced in a corresponding degree the proportion of recoveries in the asylums receiving them. Accordingly, any deduction drawn from calculations of this kind, to the effect that the general system of treatment of the insane is more successful in Ireland than in Scotland, will be found to rest on very fallacious data.

Statistics
of Insanity.

The method which we propose following, as that most likely to lead to correct results, is to determine the number of patients admitted each year into all asylums, distinguishing between recent and chronic cases, that is, between cases which for the first time were admitted into asylums, and those which had previously been under treatment in such establishments. For a few years, the admissions of cases regarded as recent will necessarily include a certain number of patients who had been in asylums before the Statute, under which we act, came into operation, and of whose previous history we have no record. But in the course of time, this source of fallacy will gradually become less, and we shall then be able to draw a tolerably accurate line between recent and chronic cases. It is, however, too much to expect that any system can be kept entirely free from error, as there will always be a disturbing element in the calculations, from the number of the private insane, especially of those in indigent circumstances, who lapse into chronic insanity before they come under our cognizance.

We propose keeping the results of each year apart, so as to be able to determine the number of patients who became insane in each year, and the relative proportions of those who were cured, were discharged unrecovered, or who died in that or in any following year. We shall thus be enabled to follow the history of all the patients who become insane in any given year, or rather, who were then, for the first time, admitted into any asylum in Scotland, through all subsequent changes, until they are finally disposed of by recovery, removal, or death.

In the following Tables we give the results thus obtained for the years 1858 and 1859:—

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS admitted for the first time into Asylums in 1858.*

		Number of Patients ad- mitted and re-admitted during year.	Number of Patients dis- charged recovered during year.	Number of Patients dis- charged not recovered during year.	Died during year.	Patients re- maining at close of year.
RESULTS OF 1858.						
New Patients admitted in 1858,.....	1308					
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year,.....	30	1338	338	68	108	824
RESULTS OF 1859.						
Remainder at 1st January 1859 of the 1308 new Patients admitted during 1858,	824					
Patients re-admitted during 1859 of the original 1308 cases of 1858,	74	898	194	28	77	599

* The numbers under the heads of Re-admissions and Discharges refer to the number of individual patients re-admitted and discharged, and do not show how often the same patient may have been admitted and discharged. For instance, of the 30 patients re-admitted in 1858, some of them have been discharged and re-admitted twice, or even thrice; but in the columns of re-admissions and discharges, all discharges and re-admissions of the same patient count only once. This method has been adopted to make the numbers remaining at the end of the year tally with the numbers withdrawn. Had each discharge or re-admission been counted as a separate case, it is obvious that the numbers at the end of the year would have stood in no relation to the original numbers, and that great confusion would have ensued.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS admitted for the first time into Asylums in 1859.

RESULTS OF 1859.

New Patients admitted into Asylums in 1859,	1226
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year,	29

The following Table shows the changes which occurred in the numbers and condition of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients during the year 1858 :—

Number of Lunatics on Single Pauper 1st January 1858.	New cases registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Removed from Register during year by						Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	Removal from Roll of Lunatics.	Cause of removal not intimated.*	
1784	390	40	2214	112	104	46	25	1	49	337

* There is no statutory requirement for inspectors to give intimation of removal from Roll; and in many cases, accordingly, we learn the fact only by the omission of the names in the next annual return. It is probable that death is the chief cause of the removals under this head.

Statistics
of Insanity.

The Tables of Appendix D. show the number of discharges and deaths in asylums in each month of the year ; the length of residence in asylums of patients discharged recovered and not recovered ; the length of residence of those who died ; and the causes of their death.

CONDITION OF THE INSANE.

We have already stated that the condition of the insane has undergone material improvement since the commencement of our visitations, although it must be freely admitted that, in many respects, it is still far from being satisfactory. We proceed to give such details as appear necessary to show the nature and extent of these visitations, the degree of improvement effected, and the actual condition of the insane.

Single
Patients.

During the year 1858, 1584 applications were made to us to grant dispensation from removal of pauper lunatics to asylums. In almost the whole of these cases exemption had previously been granted by the Board of Supervision, only 248 of this number having been intimated for the first time in the course of the year.

In 1859, the applications for exemption amounted to 494. In 1674 of the applications made to us in both years, the medical certificates, or our own investigations, afforded such evidence of the nature of the malady, and the character of the circumstances in which the patients were placed, as to warrant us in granting immediate exemption ; but in 721 of these cases, our sanction was accompanied by recommendations and suggestions, having for their object the better treatment of the patients. In 221 cases exemption was withheld until the condition of the patient was ameliorated, but was afterwards granted on satisfactory evidence of improvement. In 56 cases, exemption was definitively refused, and a recommendation made that the patients should be removed to asylums. In 127 cases, the applications were still under consideration at the end of 1859. Besides the cases in which application has been made for our sanction to exemption, we are cognizant of 378 cases in which inspectors of poor have neglected to apply.

In 38 cases only has the recommendation of removal been carried into effect. It may appear at variance with the opinions expressed in other parts of this Report, that we should have recommended the removal of only 56 patients to asylums, and it may therefore be proper to explain that we restricted this recommendation to those cases in which a very urgent necessity existed for removal. There are, however, a very large number of patients whose condition would be greatly improved by asylum treatment ; but partly from the want of accommodation within easy reach, partly from the unwillingness of relatives to agree to removal, and partly also from a desire to avoid making recommendations which could not, without much inconvenience and ex-

pense, under existing circumstances, be carried into effect, we frequently forbore advising removal, though satisfied that the effect would have been beneficial. We think it right, in connexion with this subject, to direct attention to the fact, that though we are intrusted, by the 95th section of the Act, with the power of sanctioning dispensation from removal to asylums of pauper lunatics, we have no authority, at least none practically available, to enforce the removal of patients to asylums in the event of parochial boards refusing to act on our recommendation. By the 113th section, the power of removal of pauper lunatics to asylums, which by the Poor Law Act was vested in the Board of Supervision, was repealed, without being conferred upon the Lunacy Board. This omission very materially interferes with the satisfactory working of the 95th section, and has, no doubt, tended in some degree to limit the recommendations of removal.

Condition
of Lunatics.
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Single
Patients.

We feel, nevertheless, that to secure the proper care of those pauper lunatics who are placed in private houses, is one of the most important duties of the Board, and constitutes perhaps our greatest responsibility. By sanctioning exemption from removal, we become in a measure responsible for the proper treatment of the patient; and hence it has been our earnest endeavour to ascertain, and as much as possible by personal inspection, the condition of the pauper lunatics left in their homes. During the years 1858 and 1859, every parish in Scotland has been visited at least once, and many parishes twice, by the Medical Commissioners or Deputy-Commissioners. During these visitations 2084 pauper patients have been seen, and their condition particularly reported upon at least once, and in many instances more frequently; and special information has been obtained and forwarded to the Board regarding 109 who, from absence from home or other causes, were not seen. During the course of these visitations, no less than 1443 private patients were seen and reported on at least once, and information transmitted regarding 461 who were not seen. Altogether, during the two years, special reports were made to the Board regarding 4097 lunatics placed as single patients, of whom 1904 were private patients, and 2193 paupers. Of both classes, 3527 were seen and reported on; and 570 reported on from information derived from others. To guard against misconception, we may here state that a very large proportion of the private patients visited and reported on, were persons in circumstances bordering so closely on pauperism that a strong probability existed that they would soon be placed on the poor roll. The information acquired regarding them was thus very likely soon to be of practical value, by affording the means of deciding on the propriety of granting or refusing our sanction to dispensation from removal to an asylum.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the Statutory Districts on 1st January 1859; the relative numbers placed in asylums, poorhouses, and private houses; and the proportion which they bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers and to the general population. This

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of Lunatics,
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Table is worthy of careful study, more especially in connexion with the Tables of Expenditure on account of pauper lunatics in Appendix C.

A comparison of these two Tables will show that the provision of an amount of asylum accommodation, amply sufficient for the wants of a district, does not necessarily increase the burdens of the community. In Forfarshire, for instance, where 81 per cent. of the pauper lunatics chargeable to the district are placed in asylums, the average annual expenditure for each is only £15, 15s. 11d.; whereas, in the neighbouring county of Fife, with a population in essential respects similarly situated, the average cost of each pauper lunatic is £16, 5s. 3d., although, there, only 52·3 per cent. are disposed of in this manner.

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1851.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1858.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1858.			Proportion per 1000			Per centage of Pauper Lunatics.		
				Total Numbers.	Public & Private Asylums.	Poor-houses.	Numbers in	Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor-houses.	In Private Houses.
Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	212,711	6,029	345	193	33	119	28-343	1-621	55-942	9-565	34-492
Argyll,	Argyll,	88,807	3,662	210	78	6	126	41-235	2-364	37-143	2-857	60-000
Ayr,	Ayr,	189,978	4,813	216	72	22	122	25-335	1-137	33-333	10-185	56-482
Banff,	Banff,	53,141	1,605	85	27	...	58	30-202	1-599	31-765	...	68-236
Bute,	Bute,	16,608	465	80	8	4	18	27-998	1-806	36-666	18-333	60-000
Caithness,	Caithness,	39,782	1,477	88	18	...	70	37-127	2-212	20-455	...	79-545
Dumfries,	Dumfries,	78,149	1,842	148	83	5	55	23-670	1-829	59-580	3-496	38-461
Edinburgh,	Edinburgh,	43,121	1,300	70	40	...	30	30-149	1-623	57-142	5-000	42-857
Elgin,	Elgin,	43,389	1,722	71	23	8	40	39-665	1-636	57-142	...	56-839
Fife,	Fife,	259,493	6,431	596	310	190	96	24-783	2-296	32-676	52-013	16-107
Forfar,	Forfar,	10,804	293	20	14	...	6	27-119	1-851	70-000	...	30-000
Glasgow,	Glasgow,	39,494	1,323	74	42	1	31	33-499	1-873	55-933	5-756	41-891
Haddington,	Haddington,	153,789	3,362	275	144	53	78	21-861	1-788	81-031	1-626	17-344
Inverness,	Inverness,	8,005	156	12	4	2	6	19-487	1-500	52-363	16-666	50-000
Kincardine,	Kincardine,	191,247	4,180	369	299	6	64	21-868	1-929	33-333	...	28-364
Orkney,	Orkney,	533,169	13,684	658	288	261	109	25-665	1-234	81-031	...	16-565
Perth,	Perth,	36,363	1,150	89	50	...	39	31-626	2-447	56-179	...	43-820
Renfrew,	Renfrew,	97,188	3,081	209	70	7	132	37-874	2-150	33-493	...	78-000
Roxburgh,	Roxburgh,	24,720	1,039	50	11	...	39	42-031	2-022	82-018	...	75-409
Selkirk,	Selkirk,	83,781	3,548	183	43	2	138	42-364	2-185	53-846	...	46-154
Shetland,	Shetland,	8,076	317	26	14	...	12	39-252	3-219	71-951	...	63-793
Stirling,	Stirling,	34,944	1,112	80	40	7	33	31-823	2-289	82-018	...	45-429
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,	TOTALS AND AVERAGES,	2,888,742	79,199	4,980	2,308	795	1,877	27-416	1-723	46-846	15-963	37-691

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of Lunatics.

Single
Patients.

The chief objects which we had in view in our visitations were, first, to procure the removal to asylums of such patients as there were reasonable grounds for thinking were still capable of being restored to sanity, or, at all events, of being improved in mental health; secondly, the removal of those who, from the nature of their malady, or from the circumstances in which they were placed, there was reason to fear, might prove dangerous to themselves or others; and lastly, the removal of those who, from their mental or physical ailments, could not be properly cared for at home. Another equally important object was, as far as possible, to insure the proper treatment of those patients whose removal to asylums was dispensed with. With this view we frequently considered it proper to recommend an increase of the alimentary allowance, and a supply of bed and body clothing; and we had occasionally to take steps to procure the removal of patients from out-houses to the dwellings occupied by the persons charged with their care. In other cases, where it was necessary for the adults of the family to leave home for their work, and where the patients were, in consequence, left either alone, or under the care of children, we called for the appointment of some trustworthy person who should see to the proper care of the patient during the temporary absence of his responsible guardians. The attainment of these objects was often a matter of considerable difficulty, and frequently entailed a lengthened correspondence. There cannot be a doubt that many patients have in times past suffered grievously from neglect; and we are well aware that a long time must elapse before a better system of home treatment can be thoroughly established; but we trust that the risk of neglect is already considerably diminished, and we hope that such evidence of its occurrence as is afforded by scars and mutilation by fire, and the permanent contraction of the limbs, will every day become more and more rare. In Orkney alone, we have evidence of many patients suffering under permanent flexure of the limbs from intractable muscular rigidity; and, in the Highland counties especially, a large number of cases of most serious injury from burning have come under our observation.

We are inclined to ascribe great importance to the visitation of single patients, not only for improving the treatment and management of those actually visited, but for elevating the general condition of the insane, whether placed in asylums or in private houses. One of our chief objects in single visitations has been to inculcate sound principles regarding the nature of insanity, and to point out the advantages of early treatment in promoting recovery, and the effect of kindness and attention in warding off degrading habits when recovery is no longer probable. We aim, in short, at extensive and general improvement; and we have every reason to hope that the result of our labours will gradually become manifest, in the steady diminution of those degraded cases which our own investigations, and those of the Royal Commissioners, have brought to light. The condition of patients in asylums, too, cannot fail to be beneficially influenced by the improved character of the cases

admitted; and the number of recoveries will certainly be increased from the greater promptitude with which those attacked are now placed under treatment. As an instance of the beneficial operation of our visitations, we refer to the following case, as the improvement which took place is certified by the parochial surgeon. The condition of the patient at the first visit is described as follows:—

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“18th May 1858.—W. R., age 40. Mania implanted on congenital imbecility. Dumpish, refuses to answer, wets the bed, tears his clothes, and is occasionally violent. When excited mutters incessantly; was never in an asylum; worked a little at one time; no delusions. In delicate health, thin and pale. Lives alone with his mother, a widow, an old woman of 70. He has never been separated from her, and she seems strongly attached to him; she keeps a strait-jacket in the house, which was last in use about ten months ago. The neighbours help her to put it on. He sleeps alone on straw, which is said to be regularly changed. Allowance 2s. 6d. weekly.

At the second visit (13th August 1859) the Commissioner reports, that “the condition of this lunatic has been greatly improved since last visit. I found him well-dressed, clean, and happy looking. He was at the time of my visit acting as a servant at a neighbouring saw-mill. He was not a paid servant, but working for his own amusement—having been at first urged to it, as suggested at the previous visit. No restraint is ever necessary now. He eats and sleeps well, and has gained flesh. He answers all questions addressed to him, though in a childish manner. He carries water and assists in household work.”

The following is the entry made by the parochial surgeon, and extracted by the Commissioner from his visiting-book:—

“17th December 1858.—The mental improvement in this case has been most remarkable—idiocy, in fact, converted into comparative sanity; and, in my opinion, solely attributable to his having been brought forward as a member of the family, and to the general moral elevation and treatment enforced by Dr. Mitchell.”

While thus adverting to the benefits accruing from visitation, we do not conceal from ourselves the difficulty, we may almost say the impossibility, of exercising sufficient surveillance over patients who are scattered over the whole country. That all cases of insanity should be placed in asylums is a proposition which we cannot entertain; the welfare of the patients would not thereby be promoted, while the expense to the country would undoubtedly be greatly increased. But neither are we disposed to consider it a judicious arrangement that so-called harmless or fatuous patients should be congregated together in the lunatic wards of poorhouses. All great aggregations of permanently diseased minds are evils which should as much as possible be avoided, as their tendency

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is undoubtedly to lower and degrade each constituent member of the mass. Viewed in a certain light, then, asylums may be regarded as necessary evils; but in no view, save in the doubtful one of economy, can the establishment of lunatic wards in poor-houses, in which only chronic or fatuous patients shall be received, be regarded as otherwise than injudicious. These poorhouse wards are simply convenient receptacles for patients affected with chronic insanity or imbecility, in which their physical wants are more or less adequately supplied, but in which little or nothing is attempted, by means calculated to exercise the limited faculties which yet remain to them, to break the weary monotony of prolonged confinement. Many lunatics and imbeciles, though with perverted intelligence or deficient mental powers, have still warm affections, and are capable of deriving enjoyment from social intercourse. Others again, though wayward and capricious, are much more likely to be manageable in small communities, than where, in large numbers, they are confided to the care of attendants, frequently of an inferior class, who have neither the will nor the capacity to make allowance for their peculiarities.

We have already alluded to the statutory enactment, that not more than one lunatic shall be placed in any house which is not licensed. As the license fee amounts to £15, 10s. per annum, this provision is an effectual obstacle against the introduction of a more home-like system of accommodation than that at present in use. We are very anxious, therefore, to see some change effected in this respect; and we are of opinion that, were the restriction alluded to removed, an efficient system of domestic accommodation would gradually be developed for such of the insane as were not proper patients for asylums. On this account we should gladly see it enacted, that any number of patients not exceeding four might be received into a private house, without the necessity for a license, provided the Board made previous inquiry into the nature of each case, and granted their sanction according to special forms for the admission of each individual patient. Under some such provision we feel satisfied a system of cottage accommodation would gradually spring up, which would not only furnish more fitting accommodation for chronic patients than the lunatic wards of poorhouses, but would also be calculated to prove a valuable adjunct to asylums. The practical advantages of such a system would be, first, increased comfort to the patients; secondly, greater economy to the parishes; and thirdly, diminished labour of visitation to the Commissioners. Were we to decide on the first point simply by the wishes of the patients themselves, or by those of their relatives, we could have no hesitation in at once accepting it as proved; but, apart from these considerations, we are satisfied from observation, that cottage accommodation, if placed under efficient supervision, would be found to possess many advantages over poorhouses. These advantages are chiefly the greater amount of liberty accorded to the patients; their more domestic treatment; and their more thoroughly recognised individuality.

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of Lunatics.
Single
Patients.

In regard to the point of economy, we have only to recall the fact, that in poorhouses the annual average cost is £13, 13s. 10d. for each pauper lunatic; and that for four patients the amount would thus be £54, 15s. 4d. Now, our returns show that the annual average cost per head of pauper lunatics placed singly is only £7, 12s. 10d., or £30, 11s. 4d. for four. This sum, however, we consider as quite inadequate for the entire maintenance of a patient, and in reality it must generally be regarded only as a subsidy given by the parish to assist in his support. But we are of opinion, that from £12 to £15 a head, where three or four patients are placed together, would prove inducement sufficient to bring forward persons of respectable character to undertake their entire care and support; and, as has been stated, it is on the introduction of this system that we ground our hopes of so restricting the number of patients in asylums as to keep the general expenditure for pauper lunatics within £100,000 per annum. We calculate that about one-fifth of the total number would still be left with relatives at an average rate of £8, so that any diminution in the expenditure would be the result of the development of the cottage system, and its application to cases at present retained in asylums. By its adoption economy would ensue, not only from the smaller cost of maintenance, but also from the diminished necessity for providing expensive asylums, as we have no doubt that appropriate cottage accommodation would cost materially less. We do not, however, conceal from ourselves the obstacles likely to be encountered in introducing a system such as that proposed; but we are, at the same time, convinced that these would be found by no means insurmountable, and that the result would be most beneficial to the country. We are not, however, desirous for any sudden or sweeping alteration of the present system, but simply for the removal of the legal difficulties which prevent the reception of more than one patient without a license. To the Visiting Commissioners the advantages would also be great. By placing three or four patients together the number of houses requiring visitation would be greatly lessened; and the labour of inspection would be further diminished were the cottages generally grouped together. If, as we hope would be the case, they were usually erected in the neighbourhood of asylums, an interchange of patients would naturally and easily take place, whenever any alteration in the character of the mental or bodily condition of the patients rendered it desirable. Indeed, under such circumstances, the cottages might be regarded simply as an out-lying part of the asylum.

In these remarks we refer more especially to pauper lunatics; but we believe there are many private lunatics who might be accommodated in a like manner, greatly to the relief of relatives, and with increase of comfort to the patients. We are aware of the existence of 1887 private patients not in asylums, of whom a very large proportion are in indigent or even in destitute circumstances. In many cases, the relatives of these patients struggle on without applying for parochial relief; and, in many others, application is made only to be refused,

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and much misery is thus endured. We are aware that the proper mode of affording relief to the poor forms one of the most difficult problems in economic science; and this question, moreover, is one which it does not fall within our province to determine. It is, however, our duty to point out the many evils which a refusal of relief too often entails upon the patient and his relatives. In the first place, the malady is allowed to pass into an incurable form, and the patient is rendered unproductive for life. In the second place, the small means of the family are gradually dissipated in the struggle, and the whole are reduced to the condition of paupers. Finally, the habitual presence of an insane person is apt to induce the disease in others, especially when there happens to be a hereditary tendency. The comfort of the household is destroyed; habits of regularity and industry are broken through; and, not unfrequently, the constant sight of the sufferer engenders a feeling of despair, and induces the habitual resort to intoxicating liquors. The following case affords an example of prolonged misery which, in all probability, might have been very much shortened, or, at all events, greatly mitigated by more enlightened treatment. The circumstances of the family border so closely on pauperism, that removal to an asylum could only have been undertaken at the expense of the parish. The following is the report of the Commissioner at his first visit:—

“*15th July 1858.*—M. M., age 62, not a pauper. Lives with her husband; has had 7 children; two of them are now at home, a girl aged 16, and a boy of 14. Her husband is a carpenter. She has been lunatic for 9 years. Paralysed; no power of left leg. Has been confined to bed in a strait-jacket for 9 years. The jacket has never been taken off; it fastens her lower extremities as well as her arms and body. Passes urine and fœces in bed. I found her, a raving lunatic, biting the pillow, attempting but unable to move herself, wild-looking,” &c.

The report of a second visit was as follows:—

“*26th July 1859.*—M. M., with her husband and family. I found her in a strait-jacket, the arms of which were tied with a rope to the sides of the bed, which had been constructed for the purpose. The shoulders and back of the jacket, at the neck, were laced to the head of the bed. From the lower border of the jacket proceeded a long apron of strong canvas, which was also laced to the sides of the bed. She passes her urine and fœces where she lies, and is cleaned every second day. At my visit the urine was dropping from the bed, and the odour was very offensive. She is said to have been 10 years insane, and for several years to have been without intermission subject to this inhuman treatment. Before entering the house I heard her cries, and at my visit she was very violent and noisy, struggling to escape from her bonds, endeavouring to sit up, howling, swearing,

“singing, and laughing. It is a case of chronic mania, aggravated
 “and kept up by what is practically great cruelty, although it may
 “not be purposely such. Since this woman became insane, one
 “of her sons had to be removed to an asylum. He is at present
 “said to be sane, living at home, daily witnessing what I have
 “described.”

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We made two attempts, under the 43d section of the Act, to remove this patient to an asylum, but medical certificates were produced to the effect that her removal could not be accomplished without danger to her life, and the Sheriff was thereby prevented from granting his order for her removal.

We are of opinion that the provisions of the 43d section might be beneficially extended to include patients who are suffering from culpable neglect or improper treatment, although positive cruelty may not be chargeable to their guardians. As this section is at present framed, the duration of the malady for more than a year, and the use of coercion and restraint, are necessary to authorize us in making application to the Sheriff for his order for removal. Considerable doubts exist as to the interpretation to be put upon the statutory terms “coercion and restraint;” and it is obvious that, if they are intended to imply the use of mechanical appliances to restrain the patient, a large number of improperly treated cases will be excluded from the humane provisions of the Statute.

Of the 1887 private patients known to us as living in private houses, only 23 are under the order of the Sheriff, without which we have no legal right of visitation. Nevertheless, with the consent and approval of relatives, or of the persons with whom the patients were boarded, we have, as already stated, visited a large proportion of them, and have been instrumental in getting a considerable number removed to asylums, and in improving the home treatment of many more. Still there is a large number of private patients whom we have not thought it right to visit, principally on account of their higher social position, and from the belief that our doing so would not be acceptable. We are satisfied, however, that it would be very much for the interests of the insane, if more extensive powers for visiting private patients were accorded us, to be exercised only in cases where there appeared strong reason for believing that they were not properly treated. Of this fact the Sheriff might very properly be constituted the judge, on a review of such evidence of neglect or harsh usage as should be submitted to him by the Commissioners.

The following report by one of the Visiting Commissioners refers to a patient in whose case we think such powers might very properly have been used:—

“A. M., age 50. Lives in a large house, which is his own
 “property, and which was cleaned within a short time by the police.
 “The glass in the window is broken; the shutters closed; the interior squalid and neglected. Is of dirty habits; remains in bed

Condition of Lunatics.	“ during the day; declines all intercourse with his relatives and
Single Patients.	“ every one. Is never seen, but is said to write sensibly. Has “ several female servants, said to be of loose morals. Two appli- “ cations by Commissioner to see the patient were peremptorily “ declined.”

The Statute confers no power upon us to take steps to ascertain in what manner such a patient is really treated; and as we could not show that the one here alluded to was under any kind of restraint, sufficient grounds did not exist to warrant the interference of the Sheriff. We would propose that, in doubtful cases, preliminary inquiries should be undertaken by the Board by the authority of the Sheriff.

We have given, in the Appendix to our First Report, details of a number of cases, both of private and pauper patients, illustrative of the condition of the insane who are not in asylums. With the same view we have appended to this Report (Appendix E), a general account of the condition of the insane in several of the districts visited by the Commissioners. We have only recently called for these general statements, and are led to print them from a conviction that they are better calculated to convey a correct idea of the condition of the insane resident in their homes, than individual reports of single cases. We may also point out that they embody a kind of information which, so far as known to us, is not within the reach of any other Board of Lunacy; and we refer more especially to those on Ayrshire, Dumbarton, and Shetland as giving considerable insight into the condition of the population generally. Indeed, it is a peculiar advantage enjoyed by this Board, that our jurisdiction extends, in a greater or less degree, over the *whole* of the insane, wherever they may be placed. We are thus frequently enabled to improve the condition of a class of patients which, in most countries, is placed under no kind of surveillance, and occasionally to procure their removal to asylums before the occurrence of a probable catastrophe. In many cases, too, we are thus in a position to trace the history of the patient through its various phases, and to acquire a knowledge of his peculiarities, which is occasionally found to be of great practical value. Unfortunately, the warnings which we consider it our duty to give are frequently disregarded; and there is also occasionally a disposition displayed to regard as vice or crime, peculiarities of character which we believe are more justly to be ascribed to insanity. The following case will illustrate most of these remarks. The patient was first seen in her home by one of the Commissioners, whose report is as follows:—

“ J. F., age 50. Mania; attention of reporter was directed to
“ this case by ——. When visited she was pacing the room rapidly
“ and anxiously, and expressing her horror at the approach of the
“ last day. She has been ill for 5 months; and the desire for drink
“ is said to have occurred suddenly while looking over a bridge.
“ She has been in the habit of taking stimulants and opium to
“ dull the pain in her head, but has taken no opium for a week,

“and no whisky for a long time. She absented herself for ten days, during which she is alleged to have committed a theft. She has repeatedly rushed through the village in a state of complete or partial nudity. Takes paroxysms of swearing, crying, and violence, even when not under the influence of stimulants. Has been more than once in jail. On last occasion her fury was so great that she was confined by a strait-jacket, tied to her bed, and watched by a special attendant. Has twice attempted to commit suicide; once on the arrival of the officer to convey her to prison, by cutting her throat, the cicatrix of the wound being still visible; and once by opening a vein. She has repeatedly threatened to destroy herself. When perfectly sober, as when examined, she is restless, despairing, or furious. She requires her husband to hold her wrist while in bed, otherwise she *must* move. Sleepless, she avers, for months, certainly for nights and weeks. When thus affected, she sees a man, a bull, and black objects. She cannot allow a door to be shut. She is tremulous; and more so upon the left than the right side. Pupil, small; aspect, terror-stricken. She professes a total forgetfulness of all that she does and says at such times. The house is well furnished, and, of its stamp, large and comfortable. The husband is anxious that she should be placed in an asylum, as he is convinced of her derangement . . . Saw this woman again with —; examined her carefully; conversed with husband and son, and entertain no doubt that she presents an example of original depravity, leading to intemperance, which has induced mental disease; and that *now* indications of all these stages of the course of degradation may be observed, influencing her conduct singly or in combination.”

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The propriety of removing her to an asylum was pointed out to the inspector of poor, but difficulties were interposed by her husband, and she was left at home. The patient was next met with in the lunatic wards of the Central Prison at Perth, convalescent from a deep wound in the throat, which she had inflicted with a design to commit suicide, in the county jail to which she had been committed.

As this patient was regarded as a criminal, and, as such, was under the jurisdiction of another public board, we did not consider it our duty to examine minutely into the treatment to which she had been subjected in the county prison and during her journey to Perth; but the following notes from the case-book of the surgeon of the Central Prison, with which we have obligingly been furnished, will show the gravity of the lesion, and the narrow escape the patient made from death. On admission, there was found “a partially cicatrized wound, of about two inches long, extending across and into the trachea—the wound being still open, and in a state of suppuration. Severe inflammation had occurred in the larynx, trachea, and œsophagus, with inability to speak or swallow; spasmodic and stridulous breathing; and severe constitutional disturbance. On the upper and lower extremities there were several abrasions and echymosed marks, as if from having been tied with ropes. The mental condition of the patient was characterized by occasional

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“fits of delirium and noisy rambling incoherence. For about six weeks this woman continued in a critical state, abscesses having taken place in the neighbourhood of the tracheal injury. Her bodily health has, since this time, slowly improved. Her mental condition is much the same as on admission.”*

In our attempts to improve the condition of the insane poor left in their homes, we are occasionally defeated by an offer of the inspector to place the patient in an asylum, as its rejection by the relatives is followed by his removal from the poor-roll. Sometimes there is reason to fear that this offer is made by the inspector, in the full knowledge that it will be rejected, for the express purpose of getting the patient's name removed from the roll. On this account, we are disposed to recommend that no pauper lunatic should be deprived of parochial aid, through the rejection of any such offer, without the concurrence of the Board of Supervision.

The case of R. H., seen on 8th April 1858, will illustrate the foregoing remarks:—

“R. H., age 50. Insane from childhood; fever, forty years ago, the assigned cause. Does not speak, jabbars, wets the bed, requires to be fed, not subject to fits, used to be ill-natured and to wander; used to be chained by the feet to the chimney-jamb; irons padlocked on; manageable now. Found him tied with a rope loosely to an arm-chair; said that it was to prevent his being burned; chews his bed-clothes and tears them. Lives with his sister and brother-in-law; has done so since death of his father. No evidence of anything rough or unkind in treatment; well clothed and clean; sleeps alone; bed had a urinous odour; has a skin below him and some bits of blanket; chaff changed every two or three months. Three rooms, five beds, and ten inmates. Allowance, £12 per annum, lately raised from £8.”

The inspector did not apply for dispensation from removal, being under the belief that the exemption granted by the Board of Supervision was sufficient; and, on the 19th October 1859, the patient was again visited, when the following report was made:—

“R. H., age 51. In bed; lunatic; very dirty in habits; bed smells offensively. When taken out of bed, he roars and screams incessantly. Does not seem to know any one; notices nothing; laughs; has to be fastened to his chair. Looks pale and exhausted.”

In conformity with the usual procedure, the inspector was again called upon to apply for dispensation from removal to an asylum; and accordingly, on the 29th October, he transmitted an application, with the usual medical certificate, appended to which was a declaration by the parochial surgeon, that the circumstances in which the patient was placed were not such as to insure his proper care and treatment. We refused to grant dispensation until the patient was placed in more favourable circumstances, and cleanliness in

* We have received intimation that this patient has since died from the effects of the injury.

person were better attended to ; and we also intimated that there would be a necessity to remove the patient to an asylum, should these recommendations not be carried into effect. To this communication the following answer was received :—

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“ As regards H., it appears to me that the tenor of your instructions amounts to this : I must either procure a better place for him to reside in, as you cannot allow him to remain where he is, or I must remove him to an asylum. I prefer the latter, and will take immediate steps to have that done. Mrs. D., his sister, however, has intimated her intention to resist his removal. Should she do so, I will at once refuse relief, and then it strikes me the parochial board have nothing further to do with the case.”

We now requested that, in the event of the relatives refusing consent to the removal of the patient, the Board might be communicated with before his name was struck from the roll. To this request the following reply was received :—“ 8th November—I am in receipt of yours of the 7th current. I have made arrangements for R. H.’s admission to Newbigging House, Musselburgh, and am in course of applying for the necessary warrant. I will then demand the person of the pauper. Should he be refused, the only course left for me is to remove his name from the roll, as I cannot be guilty of vacillating conduct with my paupers. If the Board of Lunacy think of rescinding their order of the 6th November, it must be on the distinct understanding that neither am I, nor the board I represent, to be in any way held responsible for the manner in which the patient is kept in future.”

Subsequently, the following minute of the parochial board was transmitted :—

“ *Inter alia*.—The inspector reported the case of R. H., lunatic pauper. That having received instructions from the Board of Lunacy to remove the said lunatic to an asylum, that he had arranged for his admission into Newbigging House, and procured the necessary warrant, but that the lunatic’s relatives had refused to deliver him up, and that he had reported the refusal to the Board of Lunacy. The Board directed the inspector to wait for a reply from the Board of Lunacy.”

Accordingly, on the 21st November, the secretary wrote as follows :—

“ I have received your letter of the 18th inst., with the accompanying extract from the minute of the parochial board in regard to R. H.

“ I beg to point out to you that, in my letter of the 4th inst., it was clearly stated that the Board must call for his removal to an asylum *if he cannot be placed in more favourable circumstances at home*. The condition in which he was found by the Visiting Commissioner was disgraceful, and could not receive the sanction of this Board ; even your own medical officer certifying ‘ that the circumstances in which he was placed were not such as to insure proper care and treatment.’ ”

“ I now beg to be informed what steps you took to improve the

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The answer of the inspector is as follows:—

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st. When I received your letter of the 4th inst., it occurred to me that the only way I could dispose of the lunatic, was either to remove him to some other habitation, or to take him to an asylum. As to the first, I knew of no person who would take him in, and I was quite satisfied, from what took place when I proposed an asylum, that had I mentioned a private house, the removal would have been also resisted. If there is any other way in which you think the case can be disposed of, let me know, and your suggestion will be pointedly attended to. I proceeded to make preparations for his removal, thinking that Mrs. ——— might, even at the 'eleventh hour, give in, and either give up the patient, or promise better conduct for the future. On the contrary, her whole conduct appears to me to indicate that, in her opinion, the patient could not possibly be better kept. Even had she given me the promise I have alluded to, I cannot say I would have placed much confidence in it. When I made the final demand for the patient (in the presence of witnesses), she gave me to understand that her two sons, rather than part with their uncle's person, were determined to maintain him through life without any extraneous aid whatever. To conclude, the parochial board have left the matter in my hands. Should you refuse the dispensation, I am quite ready to forward the usual notice that H. has ceased to receive relief. This I have only delayed, as I have no wish to precipitate matters, but would rather the Board of Lunacy had time to make up their minds. Should, however, the dispensation be granted, I am quite ready to resume payments; but it must be under the reservation contained in my letter of the 8th curt. Further, should you have any instructions to give, or suggestions to make, I am quite willing to attend to these so far as practicable."

We have thought it proper to give these details in full, as they illustrate the manner in which our endeavours to improve the treatment of patients can be effectually defeated. If we insist on removal, and the consent of relatives is withheld, the patient's name is struck from the roll; and supposing the case to have been a proper one for parochial aid, our attempt to improve the condition of the patient not only fails, but throws the burden of his maintenance upon those confessedly unable to sustain it. On the other hand, by granting our dispensation from removal in improper cases, we perpetuate a system of treatment of which we cannot approve. The difficulties alluded to would at once be solved by conferring upon the Sheriff compulsory powers of removal in all cases in which the Board brought before him satisfactory evidence that the patient was so improperly treated at home as amply to justify recourse to this step; and we have no doubt that the knowledge that such

powers existed would operate powerfully in removing obstacles to improved home treatment. It is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the large number of neglected or improperly treated lunatics in which application has been made to us for dispensation from removal, the case of R. H. is perhaps the only one in which the parochial medical officer has ventured to certify that the circumstances in which the patient was placed were not such as to secure his proper care and treatment. We are inclined to look for the explanation of this fact in the circumstance that the parochial surgeon holds his appointment on so uncertain a tenure that he is liable to dismissal at any moment by the parochial board.

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The few private patients placed singly under the order of the Sheriff generally meet with kind and appropriate treatment; and we are glad to report that to this statutory class now belongs the female patient in the house of Broomlands, near Dumfries, whose case was last year the subject of investigation by command of the Home Secretary.

During the year 1859, 1234 applications were made for the admission of patients into public asylums, of which 316 were refused, as shown in the following Table:—

In Public
Asylums.

ASYLUM.	Refusals of		Total Refusals.
	Private Patients.	Pauper Patients.	
Aberdeen Asylum,	14	48	62
Dundee do.	2	18	20
Dumfries do.	45	7	52
Edinburgh do.	33	87	120
Elgin do. ....	...	5	5
Glasgow do.	17	19	36
Montrose do. ....	...	...	...
Perth do. ....	...	21	21
	111	205	316

These figures, however, do not indicate the absolute number of patients who were refused admission, as application is frequently made for the same patient at several asylums.

During the year 1858 the patients accommodated in public asylums increased from 2380 to 2496; the latter number comprising 809 private and 1687 pauper patients. This increase was due, not so much to the provision of additional accommodation as to overcrowding.

During the past year the condition of the public asylums has, on the whole, continued to improve, although, in several respects,

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it falls considerably below the general standard of English county asylums. But in making this comparison, we must direct attention to the fact, that in one very essential respect the Scotch asylums do not occupy nearly so favourable a position as those of England. In the latter country, the necessary funds are raised by assessment; and an asylum, calculated to afford accommodation for all the patients of the county, and supplied with all the necessary appliances, is at once provided. Should this accommodation be afterwards found to be insufficient, a further assessment is made and additional buildings are erected. In Scotland, on the other hand, the directors of the public asylums possess no compulsory powers of raising funds. The houses have been built with money derived from legacies, charitable donations, and subscriptions; and their extension chiefly provided for by the payments made for patients. The cost of the original building, and its subsequent extension, have thus both been defrayed from uncertain sources; and a considerable portion of the payments for patients has been diverted from the more legitimate object of providing for the proper treatment and comfort of those on whose account they were made, into furnishing accommodation for others. In this way, a large proportion of the public asylum accommodation in Scotland has been provided from monies levied directly on the friends of the insane, by making the payments on their account considerably exceed the expenditure; instead of by the fairer course of assessing the community. This procedure is well illustrated by the history of the Dundee Asylum. A sum, amounting to £7706, 10s. 8d., having been raised by charitable contributions, the asylum was erected at a cost of £8493, 9s. 6½d. Accordingly, when opened for the reception of patients in 1820, a debt had been contracted of £786, 18s. 10½d. In 1859, the sum expended on land and buildings had increased to £35,262, 3s. 2d., of which sum £5640, 1s. 4½d. had been obtained through further charitable contributions, and £4144, 8s. 9d. had been borrowed. It thus appears that during the 39 years which have elapsed since the opening of the asylum, the patients have contributed £17,771, 2s. 4½d. beyond the cost of their maintenance; and this sum has been spent, not for the special benefit of these patients, but in providing accommodation for the district. In other words, a public want has been supplied from the private funds of those who, perhaps, of all the community, were the least able to afford the sacrifice.

The demand for accommodation has generally been in excess of the means at the disposal of asylum directors for its provision. Hence the overcrowding of the asylums, and the inability to provide many appliances required for efficient treatment, which would at once have been supplied had sufficient funds been forthcoming for the purpose. In corroboration of this remark, we may quote the unsuitable airing-courts of the Glasgow Asylum; the inappropriate nature of the sick wards of that of Edinburgh; and the defective accommodation of others, leading to the use of prolonged seclusion, of objectionable canvas dresses, and of other inappropriate means for restraining destructive propensities. It is thus evident that the

patients in the chartered asylums of Scotland have hitherto laboured under one of the chief disadvantages which attach to private asylums,—the diverting of a portion of the payments made for patients to other objects than their maintenance. It may, no doubt, be more advantageous to the country that part of the payments should go towards extending the buildings of an asylum, rather than in the more questionable form of profit to proprietors; but the practice is, nevertheless, one which is open to serious objections.

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We shall now bring under review the condition of the asylums individually, and for this purpose shall confine ourselves as much as possible to extracts from the entries made in the asylum books by the Visiting Commissioners.

The following extract is from the entry made in the Register of the Aberdeen Asylum on 5th May 1859:—

Aberdeen
Asylum.

“ Since last visit the directors have acquired the contiguous lands of Elm Hill, comprising about 19 acres, on which they propose erecting a house for the accommodation of the better class of patients, leaving the present asylum for the reception of pauper and indigent patients only. These lands are well wooded, have a varied and undulating surface, and appear well adapted for the purpose for which they have been acquired. The directors have likewise recently entered into an arrangement with the District Lunacy Board, by which they agree to receive all the pauper lunatics of the county at an annual rate of £24, 10s., including clothing and bedding. It is as the result of this arrangement, that the new purchase of land has been made, as the whole of the present building will be required for the pauper lunatics of the district. The demand for accommodation now exceeds the means of accommodation of the asylum proper, and, as noticed in previous reports, two detached houses, formerly occupied as private dwellings, have been taken into occupation. Each of these houses at present accommodates 10 female patients, who are under the charge of an attendant during the day, assisted by a house servant at night, and who live apart from the general community. These houses are remarkably clean and comfortable, and afford a change from the principal building, which is very grateful to many of the patients. The adoption of these houses as part of the asylum suggests the possibility of an extension of them, so far as to receive the harmless chronic and congenital cases of insanity which are at present placed in the lunatic wards of poorhouses. . . . The different wards of the asylum were all carefully inspected. The apartments occupied by the private patients were found exceedingly comfortable, and affording most excellent accommodation at very moderate rates. The dormitories and single sleeping rooms for the pauper patients on the upper floor were all very clean and well ventilated, and free from any offensive odour. The bedding was in good condition, the blankets ample, and generally of superior quality. The substitution of hair mattresses for chaff is being gradually carried into effect. The sleeping accommodation on the ground floor consists entirely of single rooms, with the exception of two small dormitories used as sick rooms. It is not equal to the upstairs accommodation, but its defects are recognised by the resident physician, and as opportunity offers it will be improved. The bedding in this department was also, as a general rule, clean and in good condition, but in a few instances, both on the male and female side, the attendants had neglected to clean the bed-frames under the canvas stretchers. The day-room accommodation for the private patients is very good; but the day-rooms for the paupers are too small, and are, consequently, rather overcrowded and close. The clothing of the patients was in all cases sufficient, and generally in good condition. The airing-courts were clean and orderly, but the privies in them require improvement, and more attention in keeping them clean. The refractory airing-courts are so seldom used that the propriety of adding them to the adjacent

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In the foregoing entry, and in several which follow, allusion is made to the raising of wet patients by the night watch, or, as he is more properly designated, the night attendant. Night nursing, however, does not consist merely in raising the patients, but in inducing them to rise and voluntarily relieve themselves. The advantages of the practice are very great; for it not only secures the patients a comfortable night in a dry bed, but greatly assists in keeping the asylum free from urinous smells, and very much diminishes the labour of the attendants.

In the report of the second visit (5th August), the following remarks occur:—

" Since last visit on 5th May, there have been 27 admissions, 15 discharges, and 2 deaths. The number of patients has consequently increased from 305 to 315, and comprehends at present 147 males and 168 females. Of the discharges, 13 were cases of recovery, 1 a transfer to another asylum, and 1 a removal by friends in an improved condition. The numbers have now reached the limit beyond which it is not thought proper to admit additional patients; and hence, during the month of July, there have been 10 refusals of admission; 3 of private patients and 7 of paupers. This fact indicates the necessity of proceeding with as little delay as possible to the erection of the contemplated building for the accommodation of the private patients, so as to give the wards at present occupied by them for the accommodation of the paupers. In the meantime, the district has to send the surplus patients to Montrose. The asylum was carefully inspected and found in a very satisfactory condition, being clean, well ventilated, and free from any offensive smell. The disadvantages of

“over-crowding under which it labours, even more than at last visit, are at present in a great degree obviated by the fineness of the weather permitting the patients to be much out of doors; but it would be well if the contemplated enlargement of the day-rooms could be undertaken before the setting-in of the winter confines them more to the house. The privies remain in the condition described in the former reports; but it is understood that their defects will be remedied when the proposed alterations in the day-rooms are made. The bedding was carefully examined and found in good order, and the bed-frames of the wet patients were, without exception, properly cleaned and free from smell. The number of wet cases was reported as being 18 or 20 on the male side, and 15 or 16 on that of the females. These are the numbers raised by the night attendants; but from the precautions taken, only a very small proportion of them actually wet the bed. The sanitary condition of the patients is very satisfactory. It appears from the daily register that 3 males and 7 females are suffering from bodily ailments, but with one or two exceptions the affections are not of a severe character. The small number of paralytic cases is remarkable, there being only one marked case in the whole establishment. It further appears from the register, that 40 males and 99 females are employed. The proportion of males is thus not much above a fourth of their number, and there is no doubt that it might be advantageously increased with additional means of occupation. The propriety of providing more workshops is accordingly again urged upon the attention of the directors, and the introduction of looms for the manufacture of sacking or ornamental door-mats, is suggested as a species of employment easily acquired, and likely to be also profitable. The numbers attending chapel are registered as having been 78 males and 101 females, on Sunday last, and yesterday as 47 males and 62 females. The Commissioner was present on the latter occasion, and was favourably impressed with the quiet and orderly behaviour of the patients. Only one patient, a female, is registered as refractory. None was found in seclusion. The register of restraint records the use of the shower-bath in 5 instances, as a means of discipline, administered chiefly for assaults committed on patients or attendants. The longest period was for 3½ minutes. There are 2 entries of seclusion in a bed-room, and 3 of seclusion in airing-courts, all for short short periods of 3 or 4 hours. The patients generally were very quiet and tranquil, only 2 or 3 of the females being noisy or excited. The field of exercise, it appears to the Commissioner, is limited too exclusively to the airing-courts, and he is of opinion that an extension of exercise to the general grounds would be found to exercise a beneficial influence. In laying out the recently-acquired lands, it would be well to bear this suggestion in mind. An opportunity should then also be taken to provide the pauper patients with a bowling-green, &c. The Commissioner saw dinner served. It consisted of soup, of green peas, of potatoes and hash, and oatcake, all in abundant quantity and excellent quality. The diet has lately undergone considerable improvement, and is greatly superior to what is stated in the printed diet table. The lowest class of patients have now 4 ounces of meat 3 times a week, and the workers meat daily. The dress of the patients was generally in good condition; that of some of the males might have been more orderly, but the general condition of the establishment, in all essential particulars, deserves warm commendation. It may be well to state here that the wages of the ordinary attendants on the male side range from £22 to £29, and on the female side from £8 to £9, 15s. This remuneration is lower than that given in the southern asylums; but this, of course, must be regulated by the wages given in the district. . . . Four patients, who complained of being improperly detained, were seen in private; but the Commissioner is of opinion that they are proper cases for the asylum. The only patient about whose insanity he is inclined to entertain doubt is —.”

Condition of Lunatics.

In Public Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

During the past year the condition of patients in Dumfries Asylum has been unfavourably influenced by overcrowding, and by the alterations and extensions of the buildings which have been in progress. The state of the grounds and airing-courts has more

Dumfries Asylum.

Condition
of Lunatics.

In Public
Asylums.

Dumfries
Asylum.

especially exercised an injurious influence. Accordingly, at the first statutory visit of the year, the Commissioner adverts

“ to the state of the cross gallery for females in the Southern Counties Asylum, “ to the ragged and dirty condition of the clothes of many of the male paupers, and “ to the painful exhibition of the crowds pent up in the airing-yard for the males “ in the same department. . . . This is another effect of overcrowding, and the “ confusion arising from structural changes. The Reporter is aware that many of “ these persons walk at stated hours in the grounds, but the evil will be best “ mitigated by restricting the number of entrants to the asylum, by the immediate completion of the new wings, and by increasing the number of attendants, “ thereby rendering it practicable to draft a larger number of the industrial or “ inoffensive class to other parts of the grounds. It appears that not less than “ 120 patients are at present employed, but separation might be effected where “ occupation is impossible. It would appear that, from the great pressure of “ ordinary cases, no effectual means exist of separating the aged, the infirm, the “ sick, from the other patients in the Southern Counties Asylum, and that no “ infirmary can, at present, be said to exist. Such cases as S. K. require a “ greater degree of isolation and special supervision than can be secured in a large “ unclassified group. Allusions were made in the last entry to the broken up “ state of the grounds—little progress has been made in removing the immense “ masses of earth, &c., which provoked the remark, and some of the steps “ adopted do not merit commendation. The surface of the grounds of an asylum “ should, if possible, be so equal and even, that they may all be embraced by the “ eye of the guardians at once; and where hollows and cuttings are unavoidable, “ they should be so modified as to prevent danger. Some of the slopes, which “ were at all times objectionable, are now positively frightful, and directly “ suggestive of suicide by precipitation. The unfinished approaches, the waste “ portions of ground in the west angle, the frequent intersection of the fields by “ deep roads, and the presence of workmen and strangers, much impair the “ amenity and safety which should exist; must greatly impede the working of the “ establishment; and seem inconsistent with the nature and objects of an asylum. “ Among further changes, in progress or contemplated, are, first, the conversion “ of a building formerly used as a laundry, about twenty-seven paces from the “ north wing, into a cottage for a single patient; secondly, the erection of a “ corresponding residence, at the same distance from the north wing at the “ opposite angle; and, thirdly, a vinery outside the boundary wall. There was of “ course no choice as to the site of the cottage now undergoing alteration; but “ however commendable the multiplication of separate residences for convalescents “ may be, it is somewhat doubtful whether these should be clustered around and be “ overlooked by the central building. Of the expensive luxury of a grapehouse, “ the plan of which was seen, which can affect the interests of the small body of “ high class patients only, it is beyond the purpose of the Reporter to speak. In “ concluding these remarks, the Reporter would record his admiration of the “ remarkable quiet, cheerfulness, and health prevailing in both houses; of the “ great additions to the collection of flowers, ferneries, pictures, statuary, in the “ Crichton Institution; of the unremitting efforts to enlarge the liberty and to “ carry the enjoyments of the patients beyond the walls; and his perfect confidence “ in the enlightened views, the humane object, and the self-devotion of the “ medical staff.”

The sanitary condition of the house is reported as favourable, only seven deaths having occurred during the preceding six months, one of them unfortunately being a case of suicide, which is adverted to in the following terms:—

“ A patient, known to be suicidal, was, in direct disregard of verbal injunctions, “ and in disobedience of clear explicit printed rules in the possession of each “ attendant, allowed an opportunity to leave his gallery, ascend a staircase, and “ precipitate himself from such a height as to produce instant death. This “ accident was so clearly the result of that culpable neglect on the part of “ subordinates which sets at defiance, at once the most careful, systematic

“precautions, and the most anxious solicitude and vigilance of the medical officers, that the Reporter would have recommended to the consideration of the Board of Lunacy the enforcement of the 99th clause of the Act, had he not been informed that the dismissal of the offender was merely postponed until the views of the legal authorities be known, and had not his previous character been in many respects satisfactory.”

of Lunatics.
In Public
Asylums.
Dumfries
Asylum.

At the second visit made in November, a decrease of 25 in the number of patients had taken place; and part of the new accommodation having been taken into occupation, considerable improvement was therefore to be expected:—

“In both houses the tranquil condition of the patients was remarkable, with the exception of the females in the refractory ward of the Southern Counties, who were considerably excited and very noisy. No patient, however, was found in seclusion nor under any kind of restraint; and the entries in the registers show that these means of repression are sparingly resorted to. In that of the Crichton Institution, no entry has been made since last visit; and that of the Southern Counties contains only 11 entries of seclusion, and 2 entries of restraint by means of muffs. The longest period of seclusion was for 10 days on account of an attack of acute mania, and the shortest period for 2½ hours on account of a temporary paroxysm. The reasons assigned for the use of restraint are violence and self-mutilation. The noisy and excited condition of the female patients in the refractory wards is probably in a considerable degree owing to the difficulty, in the present state of the airing-courts and grounds, of affording them sufficient exercise; and the Commissioner would therefore urge upon the directors the importance of removing all obstacles to free and extended exercise with as little delay as possible. It is also very desirable that the means of occupation and employment should be extended. From the daily register it appears that of the Southern Counties’ patients, only 58 men and 37 women are employed, while 74 and 50 are without occupation. Only 4 patients are employed in the workshops, viz., 1 as a tailor, 2 as shoemakers, and 1 as a carpenter. Considerable attention continues to be directed to the means of affording recreation and amusement. The weekly dance is always looked forward to with interest by the Southern Counties’ patients, and a considerable number of the Crichton patients have regular carriage exercise and walks beyond the grounds. It is not, however, the practice to trust any patient beyond the walls on parole. Considerable liberality is shown in extending carriage exercise, as occasion offers, to patients whose payments do not include such indulgence; but the Commissioner is of opinion that some further indulgence in this direction would exercise a beneficial influence on the patients, with little, if any, additional cost to the asylum. . . . The health of both establishments was on the whole good. In the Crichton, 3 patients were confined to bed,—1 from boils and spinal affection, 1 from dyspepsia or stomach disease, and the third from diarrhœa. In the Southern Counties, 6 patients were in bed,—4 from diarrhœa, 1 from consumption, and 1 from disease of skin. The supply of good water is so defective that a large proportion of what is used must still be drawn from the Nith, and it is not improbable that this is the cause of the bowel affection. Be this as it may, the question of water-supply is so important, that every effort should be made to get it abundant and pure. The Commissioner saw the meals served in several of the wards of both houses. Complaints were made by some of the patients of the quality of the meat and the indifference of the cookery, but expressions of contentment were more frequent. The quality of what the Commissioner himself saw served appeared excellent; but he thinks the mode of serving it occasionally slovenly, and that in several wards there is a want of tidiness. The frequent changes in the office of matron have no doubt contributed to this result. In the Southern Counties the supply of food appeared good and ample; but here, too, the mode of serving admits of improvement. The clothing of the patients was generally satisfactory, being ample, clean, and in good condition, with the exception of some indifferent suits in the Southern Counties. Four patients here wore canvas dresses,—a style of dress of very objectionable appearance; and also insufficient for warmth without more ample underclothing.

Condition of Lunatics. " It is to be hoped that when the present building-alterations and operations in the grounds are completed, the additional exercise and attention which the patients will then receive, will enable all extraordinary contrivances for securing the due clothing of the patients to be done away with ; or, at all events, to be greatly diminished. In connexion with this subject, the Commissioner must express his regret that it should have been found necessary to guard the windows of the refractory day-room, and to supply such heavy gratings to the fire-places ; and he trusts that, under more favourable circumstances, the earliest opportunity will be taken to remove appliances which cannot fail to impart more or less of a prison-like aspect. Both houses were very clean and free from all offensive smells, but the water-closets in several of the galleries were wet with urine from the patients being unprovided with urinaries, which, it appears to the Commissioner, might be advantageously introduced in proper localities within doors. When made of glazed earthenware, they are neither offensive in appearance nor difficult to keep clean. . . . The plan of the building of the Crichton Institution is such that many of the galleries must necessarily have a dark and gloomy appearance ; nevertheless, they are capable of being rendered much more cheerful than they are. There is especially room for improvement in the furniture, in which there is a pervading bareness, both in quantity and quality, throughout the establishment. It is generally objected to private asylums that the principle of profit is allowed to interfere with the comforts of the patients ; but, in the present case, it appears that the necessity for providing funds for the extension of the pauper department of the asylum is permitted to swallow up an undue share of the payments made for private patients. The apartments of the highest class of patients, though comfortably furnished in essential respects, are scarcely fitted-up in accordance with the previous habits of the patients, or their position in society ; but it is in the lower galleries that the want of articles necessary even for comfort is most apparent. The flagged day-rooms there have neither matting nor carpeting ; yet the lowest rate at which patients are now admitted is £50 a year. The bedding throughout both houses was found clean, and otherwise in good condition, so far as depended on the staff ; but very many of the beds were supplied with extremely thin mattresses of wool, which were very hard. In an institution receiving patients of the middle and upper classes, hair mattresses should be universally introduced. The beds of the wet patients call also for some remarks. In the Crichton Institution they are generally provided with thin mattresses, but in four or five instances the stretcher and mattress rest upon cross bars, which cannot fail to press painfully upon the bodies of the patients. In the Southern Counties, the wet patients lie upon the stretcher, with the intervention only of a sheet and piece of Mackintosh cloth. The additions to the Southern Counties Asylum are now nearly completed, and the new rooms are partially occupied by the patients. This increase of accommodation cannot fail to exercise a very beneficial influence on their condition, though there is considerable reason to fear that before long the pressure for admission will again be felt. It is calculated that about 240 or 250 patients can now be received, but it appears to the Commissioner that this number will involve considerable crowding. Indeed, even at present, the Guislain gallery is in a very crowded state, and cannot possibly receive more. But allowing that 250 can be properly accommodated, it is obvious, on comparing the rate of admission with that of discharge, and making allowance for those transferred to other asylums, that the number of patients must rapidly accumulate. It might, therefore, be well for the medical superintendent to consider whether he could not from time to time recommend the removal of patients to suitable care in cottages or elsewhere. The Commissioner desires to call attention to an objection urged by a patient against the propriety of the occasional practice of permitting attendants to be paid partly by the institution and partly by the patient. He argued, with considerable show of reason, that it thus became too much the interest of the attendant to place obstacles in the way of the discharge of the patient ; and that, in his own case, where the symptoms of insanity were difficult of detection, and it thus became necessary, as it were, to take his attendant's evidence, it was making his discharge in a considerable degree dependent on the statements of a person

“ who would materially suffer by this event. . . . In conclusion, the Commis- Condition
 sioner has but to add that he appreciates most fully the difficulties under which of Lunatics.
 “ the medical superintendent, and the staff generally, must for a long time past
 “ have laboured in carrying on the business of the institution. It is, however, to In Public
 “ be hoped that, now that the building operations are nearly completed, the energy Asylums.
 “ of the directors will turn to the full development of the resources of the estab- Dumfries
 “ lishment, and that no expense will be spared to retain the high reputation which Asylum.
 “ the asylum has so long enjoyed.”

Allusion is made in the foregoing entry to the frequent changes of matron in the Crichton Institution. In the month of August 1858, in consequence of the failing health of the matron, the directors resolved to appoint an assistant, who accepted the situation in the belief that, as a matter of course, she would be retained as successor on the occurrence of a vacancy, should her services in the meantime command the approbation of the directors and medical superintendent. Before she had entered on her duties, however, she announced her conversion to the Roman Catholic faith; and it then became a question with the directors whether her appointment should be cancelled or confirmed. After considerable hesitation, the latter course was adopted; but, on the death of the matron, a majority refused to elect her to the vacant situation. A member of the minority, himself a Roman Catholic, being of opinion that the duties of matron were identical with those of the sub-matron, which he believed had been satisfactorily discharged by the person in question, and that the nature of these duties was such as to render it immaterial whether they were performed by a Protestant or a Catholic, made application to us to investigate the circumstances of the case; and, on our refusal to interfere in a matter in which we had no authority, he applied to Mr. Southeron Estcourt, at that time Home Secretary, praying that he would cause an inquiry to be made into the truth of the allegation, “that the sub-matron had been declared to “be disqualified for promotion, and actually discharged, on no “other ground than her being a Roman Catholic.” In accordance with the prayer of this petition, we received instructions to institute an inquiry, and report. After a patient investigation, and the examination of numerous documents, and of several of the directors upon oath, we adopted the resolution “that it did not appear that “the sub-matron had been declared to be disqualified for promo- “tion, and actually discharged, on no other ground than her being “a Roman Catholic.” We further found, that there was no entry in the minutes of the directors to the effect that the appointment of sub-matron was to be considered as conferring any claim to be nominated successor to the matron; though it appeared from the evidence given that the superintendent had considered himself authorized, by oral communications from some of the directors, in conveying this impression to the candidate.

At the first statutory visit of 1859, the Dundee Asylum was like- Dundee
 wise found overcrowded. Asylum.

“ Of the parochial patients at present in the house, all except 3 are chargeable to “parishes within the county. The pauper department of the asylum nevertheless “continues overcrowded, and some steps are urgently called for, whereby a proper

Condition of Lunatics. "distribution of the patients may be made between this house and Montrose Asylum. . . . The crowded condition of the asylum is prejudicial, by impeding the treatment of the patients, and delaying the removal of certain appliances, such, for instance, as the guards to fire-places, which have a tendency to recall the memory of the old system of restraint. It tends also to keep up the number of destructive cases, and the necessity for having recourse to strong "canvas dresses.

In Public Asylums.

Dundee Asylum.

"The whole of the premises were examined, and found in good order. The new day-room, on the female side, is very cheerful, and affords considerable relief to the crowding in that department during the day. In the day-rooms of the male side, there is room for the introduction of some more comfortable furniture, especially of a few more benches with backs. The bedding throughout the house was clean and in good condition. The wet patients generally sleep on straw mattresses, which were all in excellent order; one or two sleep immediately on canvas stretchers, being protected from the cold by canvas night-dresses, fastened in such a manner as to prevent the patients removing them. The wet patients continue to be raised at night on the male side. This duty is taken by the ordinary attendants in rotation, each taking his turn every twelfth night. It is suggested that a regularly appointed night attendant would probably be found an improved arrangement. A greater degree of responsibility would attach to him, and he would naturally become more familiar with the habits of the patients, and be more able to guard against them. The Commissioner learns, with regret, that the negotiations for the acquisition of more land have as yet led to no result. This being the case, it might be well to consider whether the airing-courts could not be improved by diminishing their number and increasing their size. Their proximity to the general boundary wall is an objection to opening them up in a manner which would otherwise be desirable. Notwithstanding the objections alluded to, and others consequent on the structure of the house, the condition of the house and patients was extremely satisfactory. Only one was under treatment for bodily ailments, and none was in seclusion. The wards and airing-grounds were remarkably free from excitement. The register of restraint contains 35 entries of seclusion since last visit, the longest period being for three days. The causes stated are generally maniacal excitement, swearing, and the use of obscene language. 63 males and 64 females are registered as employed, but owing to the dulness of trade in Dundee, the looms on the male side are at present out of employment. About 20 patients were found attending school, taught by one of the attendants. The small number of sick, and the low mortality, continue to bear testimony to the general care bestowed upon the patients."

At the second visit, the asylum was found

"to contain 213 patients, of whom 113 were males and 100 females. Of this number 19 males and 20 females are regarded as curable. . . . Of the general population, 63 males and 61 females are reported to be occupied; and although the members of the community were grouped together, in order to facilitate the inspection by the reporter, there was sufficient evidence afforded in the laundry, work-rooms, and weaving shops, that the establishment sustained its character for industry, and for endeavouring to adapt the employment provided to the trades prevalent in the district. Three individuals were seen wearing canvas blouses or dresses; and it is stated that three females only are subjected to this expedient, during the night, with a view to prevent them exposing the person, or destroying the bedding. By throwing several of the small rooms, in which patients addicted to such habits sleep, into a dormitory, and by providing a night guardian, such a practice might be discontinued altogether. It would have been satisfactory had the suggestion upon this subject, contained in the report, 10th May 1859, been acted upon, and a night watch appointed upon both sides. . . . All the inmates were seen. To five, special interviews were granted. Four of these laboured under gross delusions; the fifth, C—, alluded to in the previous entry, appeared at present to be in a state of sanity, and is accorded such privileges as to indicate that the medical officers regard him as so far trustworthy. He has been free

“ from all manifestations of excitement for eight or nine months, and it might be well to consider whether he might not again be subjected to some test, as to his capability of assuming his original position, such as allowing him to engage in farm-work beyond the walls of the asylum, and under the condition that he is to return during the period of probation at night. All parts of the Institution were examined and found, considering the redundant population, and the fact that 31 individuals are of dirty habits, scrupulously clean and well ventilated. It occurs to the reporter, however, that, from the construction of the house, and the impossibility of resorting to any general system of heating, the temperature must be low during the night, notwithstanding the ample supply of bedding (three pair blankets, one coverlet, &c.); and he recommends that the precise degree should be ascertained by thermometer, and whenever that is found to fall below 56°, such means as are accessible should be resorted to, in order to protect the patients from the cold, and to increase their comfort. While the reporter regards the bedding as ample, and upon the female side neatly arranged, he would recommend greater attention to order and arrangement on the male side in this matter.”

Condition
of Lunatics
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In Public
Asylums.
—
Dundee
Asylum.

At the first statutory visit of the year, the condition of the Edinburgh Asylum is thus recorded :—

Edinburgh
Asylum.

“ All parts of this establishment were carefully examined during statutory visits upon the 4th, 5th, and 7th of May, and found to be in a satisfactory condition as to order, cleanliness, and ventilation. A heavy and somewhat urinous smell was observed in two of the small dormitories on the lower part of the house for boarders; but this may fairly be attributed to the vicious structure of the building, and to the rather crowded state of the apartments, as it was specially observed that the atmosphere of the Houses, through different parts of which about 20 dirty patients were distributed; and of the rooms appropriated to individuals of degraded habits, the male wet-dormitory containing 16, and the female wet-dormitory containing 10 inmates, was sweet and pure. . . .

“ The work-shops recently fitted up above the old laundry are completed, and about to be occupied. The removal of the shoemakers, 9 in number, and the tailors, 8, to the galleries, place two rooms of considerable size at the disposal of the medical superintendent; and the reporter expresses a hope and recommendation, or rather he reiterates the suggestion contained in last entry, that these may be set apart as a reading and billiard room, a library and museum,—purposes for which their situation renders them suitable. It is obvious that the want of some place of reunion must be felt by the convalescent and tranquil, and especially by the educated inmates inhabiting the galleries called intermediate; and it appears not merely a measure connected with the remedial provisions, but necessary for the comfort and happiness of many members of these classes.

“ A very considerable addition is about to be made to the airing-yards for the males on the basement, &c. This is in the hands of the industrial patients. The Reporter would urge the necessity for extending these labours to the enclosed space of ground intended as an airing-yard for a portion of the female inmates of the separate building, which has, for some time, been, and still is, a heap of earth. The separation, during exercise, of these, the most excited and most excitable portion of the community into smaller groups, would be highly beneficial, and might lessen the agitation and turmoil witnessed in this class, and this class only, by the Commissioner. The patients at present under treatment amount to 657, being the same number as at the date of last report, of whom 350 are males, and 307 females. The gross number may again be divided into 56 as inmates of the east, and 601 as inmates of the west house. Of these, 59 males and 79 females are regarded as curable; 142 males and 175 females are engaged in some occupation;—but while the number of active and productive workers is undoubtedly large and characteristic of the establishment, the Reporter could desire the introduction of some means of arresting the attention, and of exercising the healthy faculties of the large mass of chronic cases which the institution contains, even although the results were not profitable, nor otherwise beneficial, than to the individual patients. All these persons were seen, with the exception of five on parole for the day. . . . The inmates of the separate

Condition of Lunatics. "buildings for males, when twice visited, were tranquil and orderly. This improvement is attributed to the enlargement of the day-room which they now inhabit, but may likewise be due to temporary causes. All were clean in person; the dress of the male paupers might, in a number of cases, be more satisfactory. . . . In addition to the ordinary means of amusement and recreation, the Reporter has unqualified pleasure in recording that lectures have been delivered, that the series is now going on, and it is to be hoped may eventuate in the employment of other means of instruction as means of cure. Dramatic entertainments have likewise been attended with success, and a large collection of prints, pictures, &c., are about to ornament the walls, and will doubtless produce the beneficial effects which have been observed elsewhere."

In Public Asylums.
Edinburgh Asylum.

At the next visit in August, the condition of the asylum is thus commented on:—

"All parts of the house were carefully inspected, and the Commissioner is of opinion, while fully admitting the difficulties under which the establishment is carried on, in respect of overcrowding, and the vicious construction of many parts of the building, that, with more energy, or more concentrated responsibility, the condition of the house is susceptible of considerable improvement. . . . The errors which most interfere with the proper treatment of the patients are, as formerly noticed, the erection of separate buildings for the noisy and excited patients, and the deficiency of single rooms in other parts of the house; and the evils resulting from these errors are further aggravated by the faulty construction of the separate buildings themselves. On the male side, their proper ventilation is impossible: hence the urinous smell which, in spite of every exertion, adheres to the rooms there occupied by wet patients. The Commissioner must also again comment upon the cheerless nature of the male sick-rooms and airing-court, and the almost total absence of easy chairs and other furniture suitable for sick and infirm patients. He would further strongly direct attention to the scanty and inappropriate washing accommodation in the male refractory wards and sick-rooms. On the female side, the evils of concentrating 60 or 70 excitable patients in the separate building is aggravated by the necessity of placing many of them in associated dormitories. There is a deficiency even here of single rooms, and the want of them cannot fail to tend to keep up excitement.

"In the galleries of the main building, a number of patients were observed stretched on the floor—an indication either of deficient supervision by the attendants, or else of a want of seats. From inquiries made by the Commissioner, he is led to doubt whether the staff of attendants be sufficiently numerous. Many attendants act in the double capacity of attendants and artisans; and with the double call upon their attention and time, which this combination involves, the duties of the galleries are left to be performed by a too limited staff. For instance, it is stated that the total number of male attendants in the west house is 34; but of these, 7 are artisans or tradesmen never employed in the galleries. Of the remaining 27, 14 are tradesmen and gardeners, who assist in the galleries, but who also accompany the patients to the garden and work-shops; so that only 13 remain to do the work of the house and look after the large number of patients who remain in the galleries and airing-courts. This state of matters will help to account for a certain air of untidiness which pervades the establishment, and also for the large proportion of patients who are never beyond the airing-courts. To a certain extent these results are, no doubt, due to the overcrowded state of the house, which is now so great that it has been found necessary, especially on the female side, to relieve the dormitories by placing beds in the day-rooms. With the view of diminishing the evils of overcrowding, the Commissioners would suggest that the Board of Lunacy be furnished with the names of any patients who, in the opinion of the superintendent, might properly be placed under private care in their parishes. The recommendation of the Board not to discharge patients who had not recovered without their sanction, was intended as a check to stop the practice of inspectors of removing patients improperly, but was not meant as an impediment to the removal of those who could, with propriety, be intrusted to their friends. The Commissioner notices, with satisfaction, the measures in progress for supplying

“improved washing accommodation in several galleries where it was formerly defective, and the preparations making for providing the female refractory wards with a second airing-court. In connexion with the subject of airing-courts, he would suggest the propriety of placing urinals in those of the male department, where the corners are at present kept in a filthy condition from the want of any proper arrangements.

Condition of Lunatics.

In Public Asylums.

Edinburgh Asylum.

“In a large establishment such as this, it is absolutely necessary, for the safety of the patients and building, that strict discipline should be maintained, without, however, unnecessarily interfering with any proper indulgence to the patients. The Commissioner, however, is inclined to think that greater precautions are necessary to guard against the risk of fire. Gas is kept burning in many places for the convenience of smokers; and the gas lights in the dormitories are too much within reach of the patients. Indeed, the house has narrowly escaped being burned to the ground, on two separate occasions, during the last few weeks. On one of these, the bed of one of the assistant physicians was purposely, it is feared, set fire to; and, on the other, the patient enveloped himself in flames by setting fire to his sheets at the gas in the dormitory.

“The bedding of the patients was carefully examined, and, with the exception of one or two beds in the male sick rooms which had been neglected by an attendant, was found clean and in good condition. The large dormitories occupied by the wet patients were found free from any offensive smell. The dress of the patients was, in general, clean and in good repair, but there was room for some improvement in the cases of some of the imbecile and excited patients. Three males wore strong canvas dresses. On an average about five patients daily are in seclusion; by much the larger portion being females. The period of seclusion occasionally extends to several days. There are two entries of restraint, one with polka with closed sleeves, and the other with mitts to prevent the destruction of clothing. Of the total number of patients, 60 males and 84 females are considered curable; 142 males and 175 females are employed; 130 males and 127 females attend chapel on Sundays; 93 males and 48 females attend morning prayers; and 99 males and 71 females attend the weekly ball. The proportion of patients employed, and of those attending chapel and amusements, thus appears low, and would in all probability be increased, with advantage to the patients, with a fuller staff of attendants. The new workshops are now in occupation, and the rooms formerly occupied by the tailors and shoemakers are about to be converted into a billiard-room and reading-room. Additional workshops, for the more varied occupation of the patients, would, no doubt, have a beneficial influence, by increasing the number of workers. The sanitary condition of the house is satisfactory—only 5 males and 6 females being registered as suffering from bodily ailments. . . . While the Commissioner has considered it his duty to comment fully upon the condition of the asylum, he desires to record his opinion of the very satisfactory manner in which the medical staff, under many difficulties, fulfil their responsible duties.”

At the visit in March, the condition of the Elgin Asylum is described as follows:—

Elgin Asylum.

“The inmates consisted of 22 males and 25 females,—of whom 27 were employed, and 1 was in bed from indisposition. All these persons were seen. Since last inspection, the changes in the population have been 2 admissions and 4 discharges. There have been no deaths, little disease, and no recourse has been had to restraint or seclusion. 2 patients are reported as suicidal, and 4 are of dirty habits. The diet of the inmates has been improved, and is now reported to be arranged as follows:—The industrious class are allowed 6 oz. of suet dumpling thrice a week, in addition to the ordinary meal; and the majority of the females have tea. To the whole community are given 4½ oz. cooked animal food, free of bone, three times a week, 6 oz. of fish once a week, and pea or milk soup every day, with 6 oz. of bread or 18 oz. of potatoes. Porridge, containing 6 oz. oatmeal, and 8 oz. skimmed milk, constitute the morning and evening meal every day. The patients, especially the males, were well clothed, and, except for liberation, no appeals were made.

Condition of Lunatics. "Except that the door opening into the low dormitory, on the male side from the exercise yard, has been built up, no structural alteration has been made, nor have any of the suggestions made in the first, and repeated in the second report (of last year) been attended to. It is worthy of remark that the same damp appearance was observed on the basement storey, and that candid confession was made as to the lowness of the temperature in that part of the establishment. Even during the mild winter of the current year, it has been impossible to obtain a higher degree of heat than 40°; and upon one occasion the patients retired to bed when the thermometer indicated 32°, and this notwithstanding the introduction of a stove in addition to the ordinary means of obtaining warmth. The pavement of this room is ruinous. There is an urgent necessity for the repair or reconstruction of the water-closets in the upper storey, which are not only in an unsatisfactory state, but, from some cause or other unexplained, endanger the ceiling of the rooms beneath, in one of which it became necessary to alter the position of the bed of the occupant, in order to remove it from the dropping from above.

In addition to former recommendations, the Commissioner directs attention to the very imperfect provision for washing and preparing linen; to the lavatory in the female day-room on the basement storey; and to the state of the airing-yard on the same side. Improvements are in progress in the garden and grounds. The Commissioner reluctantly, but most emphatically, condemns the existing arrangement of the establishment, as inconsistent, not merely with the efficient management of the insane, but with the enlightened views believed to be entertained by the governor, and so judiciously expressed by the superintendent."

At the next visit in August, the following statement is made :—

"The whole premises were carefully examined, and the Commissioner, while commending the care bestowed upon the patients, cannot too strongly condemn the lower portion of the building as quite inappropriate for the accommodation of the insane. He willingly admits that various improvements have been made, but nothing less than an entire remodelling will remove the structural errors which render the lower wards the most dismal asylum in Scotland. The superintendent has very judiciously removed as many of the patients as possible to the more cheerful rooms up stairs, though he has been compelled to place two patients in rooms originally intended for one. All the patients were seen. The males were well dressed and orderly, as were also the greater number of the females, but a few of the latter were rather disorderly in their dress. This is probably due to the larger number of female patients, and the smaller number of their attendants; for, while on the male side there are three attendants to 24 patients, on the female side, there are only two to 30. Many of the patients, both male and female, were sitting without shoes, having removed them on coming in, and not being supplied with house-shoes or slippers. The sanitary condition of the house is satisfactory, only one patient, a female, being under treatment for bodily ailment. 12 males and 18 females are registered as employed; but the Commissioner is informed that 18 males are frequently employed in the grounds, and that occasionally the whole number are out in the fields. The Commissioner, while condemning the house in its present state, and recommending that no half measures should be undertaken for its improvement, would nevertheless suggest that the comfort of the patients should in the meantime be consulted by covering the flags, in some degree at least, with matting; and he would also recommend that effectual measures should be taken to prevent the urine from the wet patients falling upon the floor. The beds were all carefully examined, and found clean and comfortable. The patients were quite free from any great excitement, and the general impression conveyed was that, with a better house, the establishment need not fear comparison with any similar institution. The present rate of maintenance is £18, which includes the bedding and clothing of the patients."

The following statement records the condition in which the Glasgow Asylum was found at the visit in April :—

“ All the premises were inspected by the Commissioner, and he has much pleasure in testifying to the great order and cleanliness which pervade the whole establishment. Even those parts occupied by patients of degraded habits were free from any unpleasant odour. The bedding throughout the house was remarkably clean ; and in no case, even of wet patients, was it found soiled. For these patients it generally consists of canvas stretchers with thin mattresses in addition ; and water-cushions are likewise used in those cases where any fear is entertained of the skin giving way. A night-nurse, specially appointed, attends to the sick and wet patients through the night ; and, by regularly raising the latter, not only prevents the wetting of the bed, but exercises a decided influence in improving the condition of many patients. Both the physicians and attendants speak highly of the good results of this practice, which they consider far outweighs any injurious operation of occasional excitement. All the patients were found sufficiently clothed, and clean and orderly in person and dress ; and their physical appearance gave satisfactory indication of their receiving an abundant and appropriate diet. But while the Commissioner has pleasure in expressing his satisfaction with the general condition of the establishment, he is yet of opinion that, with modifications in the accommodation, or even perhaps with the house as at present arranged, further progress may be made. The chief drawbacks under which the establishment at present labours are the confined and inappropriate airing-court for the female patients in the east side ; the want of a suitable amusement or assembly room ; the insufficient number of single rooms in the east house ; and the unfortunate position of some of them on the third and fourth storeys. After deducting the single rooms in the convalescent wards, a very small proportion remains for the reception of patients who would be more appropriately placed in single rooms than in dormitories. It is to be remarked, too, that many of the existing single rooms are not well calculated for the accommodation of either quiet or refractory cases. They are too dark and gloomy for patients of the former class, and not well adapted for the latter, by being grouped together, so that the noise of one patient disturbs the others. The Commissioner, then, considers it unfortunate that the proportion of large dormitories should be comparatively so great ; and although, in remarking on this, he is aware that he is but stating what is already well known to the physician, he yet thinks it right to refer to the fact. The necessity for placing the sick and wet patients in one large dormitory, instead of in two or three smaller rooms, is, for obvious reasons, particularly unfortunate. The above remarks, in the present position of the asylum, are of little moment, but the Commissioner is inclined to think that the most commendable position which the institution at present holds might be further raised by a gradual departure from the pervading cold monotony in furniture and aspect which characterizes the east house. For this purpose, he would recommend the introduction of more comfortable benches generally, and particularly of appropriate seats into the sick wards for frail and weakly cases ; and although he must speak highly of the condition and arrangement of the general lavatories, he would be glad to see the introduction into the dormitories and rooms of the quieter patients, of a few ordinary basin-stands and other furniture tending to give the accommodation more of a domestic character. The Commissioner derived much gratification from being present at a concert on the evening of the 21st—first in the west, and then in the east house. In the latter about 200 patients were present, and their behaviour was most exemplary. But, while admitting the great benefit which results to the patients from such special entertainments, the Commissioner would, at the same time, direct attention to the possibility of overlooking, in the exertions called forth on these occasions, the steady influence which quieter sources of amusement are calculated to exercise upon the patients. With this view, he would strongly recommend the more copious introduction into the galleries of flowers, birds, and other objects calculated to arrest the attention and interest of the patients. There is good reason to think that treatment directed in this channel would tend to reduce

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Asylum.

Condition of Lunatics. "the necessity for 'strong rooms,' which in both houses appear numerous for the proportion of patients. The Commissioner would also be glad to see the sources of occupation extended."

In Public Asylums.

At the second visit in November, it is recorded—

Glasgow Asylum.

"That, since the 22d April (the date of the foregoing entry), there have been admitted 107 cases of mental disease into this establishment, and there have been discharged 96—of which 52 are regarded as recoveries, while only 12 deaths have occurred. This very large proportion of cures, the low mortality, and the fact that only 19 individuals are under treatment for bodily disease of any description, afford most satisfactory evidence of the success of the medical treatment and general management. . . . The present population consists of 270 males and 239 females—of whom 168 of each sex are employed. This number, perhaps, does not represent the inmates engaged in trifling and occasional domestic duties, but the Reporter is impressed with the conviction that greater scope and variety might be introduced into the employment provided. . . . Every part of the house was carefully examined, and after remarking that the rooms for the refractory in the male department were extremely cold, and that it is doubtful whether the temperature can, at any time, be raised to such a height as is obviously required in a section inhabited by persons who may leave their beds, are of degraded habits, &c. ; and, secondly, that the hall for the refractory on the female side appeared more crowded than usual—more crowded than what is justifiable—the Reporter is enabled to speak, in strong terms, of the satisfaction he derived from the cleanliness, order, and comfort which prevailed throughout. The dress and bedding were narrowly inspected, and found, in every case, to be suitable, ample, and tidy. The forenoon meal for all classes was seen, and that for paupers tasted ; and although there seems to be the same difficulty experienced here as elsewhere in serving the food as it is served in private houses, and as it should be served, the quantity was abundant, the quality excellent. In this survey proof was not only afforded of a satisfactory existing condition, but of progressive improvement. The walls have, in various parts, been lowered with the view of lessening the prison-like aspect of the exercise yards, and of enlarging the prospect of the surrounding country. Sheds provided with seats have been erected in the airing-yard for the male inhabitants of the east house, intended to protect them from the sun and rain ; and it is contemplated to substitute a portion of the slope in front for the present objectionable yard used by the females of this division—an alteration which is understood to be delayed in consequence of certain negotiations which may affect the whole establishment. . . . All the books and registers required by the Act and by the Board of Lunacy were found to be correctly kept. That of seclusion, &c., shows that confinement in a single room has been resorted to about a hundred times for periods of from three to ten hours ; but, in some instances, the same individual is so placed for several successive days. Ten entries of restraint were likewise observed as applied in a case of fractured radius. Besides this instance, the Reporter noticed the use of gloves in the cases of two or three individuals, in order to prevent straw being forced into the throat, rubbing of the scalp, &c. As such expedients may be fairly regarded as part of the treatment, it might be well that a record should be preserved of each application ; and, were the object or cause stated, such a course could not be misconstrued into recourse to penal coercion. As another aspect of this subject, it is fair to introduce here that considerable liberty is enjoyed by all the inmates : that a carriage and omnibus are kept for the superior classes ; that from 15 to 20 have resided for various periods from a week to a month in the country or at the sea-side during the summer ; that about 12 are permitted to go beyond the walls ; that many are allowed to attend the Saturday evening concerts in town ; and for those whose condition does not justify such an indulgence, there are provided a concert and a ball every alternate fortnight.

"To a large number of patients were granted private interviews, in some cases of great length. The general object of these claimants was to complain of unjust detention ; to convince the Commissioner of their sanity ; to give information

“ as to harsh or unjust treatment. Of the mental condition of these persons no Condition
 “ doubt or difficulty could exist, except in the case of Mr. —, who is reported of Lunatics.
 “ by the medical officers to cherish delusions, but whose conversation is calm, ra-
 “ tional, and that of an acute, educated man. Of the accusations launched against In Public
 “ officials, much must be referred to the distempered fancy of the complainer; and Asylums.
 “ whatever may be true, although deserving of investigation, cannot affect the
 “ satisfactory impressions conveyed to the Reporter, or his confidence in the medi- Glasgow
 “ cal and general staff.” Asylum.

That the communications made by patients as to rough treatment from attendants should not, as a matter of course, be passed over without inquiry, is apparent from the case of M. M'N., to which the attention of the Commissioners was directed by the chairman of the Parochial Board of Kilcalmonell and Kilberry. On her discharge from the asylum, this patient was found to have sustained severe injuries, which are thus described by the parochial surgeon:—
 “ The fourth rib of right side is fractured near the sternum, and
 “ still disunited; the ends of rib overlapping and separated from
 “ each other about one half-inch. The fourth rib of left side has
 “ also been fractured, but now united, having a large lump, or callous
 “ substance, over fracture. The pupil and coats of left eye are ne-
 “ bulous, and vision nearly gone. Complains of pain in left
 “ shoulder, with inability to move the arm. States that the above
 “ injuries were inflicted by nurses or attendants.” As soon as the
 case was intimated to us, we took immediate steps to ascertain the
 manner in which these injuries had been received. No very satis-
 factory conclusion, however, could be arrived at. The statements
 of the patient herself, made to one of the Commissioners, varied so
 much in regard to facts which could be satisfactorily tested by other
 evidence, that her assertions could not be received as trustworthy;
 and the evidence taken in the asylum by the other Commissioner
 did not materially differ from the following account taken from the
 case-book kept by the medical officers: *—

“ *March 15.*—On admission patient was depressed and timid, but gave a very
 “ lucid account of the history of her illness. Became restless during the evening,
 “ and expressed fears of something awful about to happen her. Is in delicate
 “ bodily health, and of the melancholic temperament. . . .

“ *March 17.*—During the last two days has been greatly depressed, and
 “ screaming. Has made several attempts to suffocate herself, by twisting a stay-
 “ lace and other pieces of clothing round her throat. Tongue clean. . . .

“ *March 20.*—Labours under violent excitement, and occasionally requires to
 “ be restrained by the efforts of two attendants. When left alone, rushes about
 “ in a frantic state, knocking herself against the walls, wringing her hands, and
 “ occasionally striking her breast. Refuses to answer questions, and has to be
 “ fed by the attendants. . . .

“ *March 22.*—Excitement is now subdued, and patient is very exhausted. She
 “ complained last night of severe pain in chest, and, on examination, two ribs on
 “ the left side, and one on right, were found detached from their cartilages, and
 “ dislocated backwards. Since then, has occasionally expectorated rusty sputa.
 “ At present, is in a high state of fever, pulse 125. There is considerable swell-
 “ ing over anterior part of chest, and slight crepitation in areolar tissue. Has a
 “ stimulating and diaphoretic mixture. A broad bandage has been applied to chest.

“ *March 26.*—Is very weak. Has considerable difficulty in breathing. Is
 “ troubled with distressing cough, along with copious muco-purulent expectora-
 “ tion. Large crepitus is audible over a considerable portion of both sides of

* The details of the medical treatment have been omitted.

Condition of Lunatics, — In Public Asylums, — Glasgow Asylum.

"chest. There appears to be a communication between right pleura and the areolar tissue below pectoralis major muscle, through the fracture, as over this situation, there is a fluctuating tumour, which can be partially emptied by pressure. Appetite feeble. Has several extras, and four glasses of whisky daily.

"April 11.—Improves slowly. Cough and expectoration less. Tumour over right thorax threatens to burst, and has been kept down by adhesive plaster. Takes her food rather better. Mind is on the whole clearer.

"May 17.—Continues to progress favourably. Cough and expectoration nearly gone. Tumour is smaller. Is able to be out of bed a little daily.

"June 23.—Cough and spit gone. Tumour subsides; bodily health improves. Mind is still weak. Albugo on left cornea, towards which red vessels are observed running.

"July 24.—Mind is clear. Goes out to walk daily in the open air, and is regularly employed with sewing or knitting. Bodily health is greatly improved. Tumour has disappeared.

"August 28.—Continues very well mentally. Bodily health is good.

"September 20.—Mind continues as described in last report. Is in robust bodily health. Fractured ends of ribs are still depressed under their cartilages, and appear to be quite immovable. No pain is complained of in chest, unless on powerful exercise of the arms, as in lifting heavy weights, &c. Vision of left eye is obscure. Cornea is dimpled and hazy.

"The attendant reports, that during the last few days patient has repeatedly stated that the injuries to her chest were inflicted by an attendant 'pushing and driving her;' and that the patient varies in her statements as to the attendant by whom the injuries were inflicted, and the manner in which they were received. In consequence, however, of the patient's assertions, an investigation was immediately made into the circumstances connected with this complaint; but owing to the prevarication of the patient, and the unanimous and firm denial by the attendants of anything like violence on their part, no blame could be attached to any one. Moreover, the attendants all testified to the violent conduct of the patient herself, such as tearing her hair, striking her chest, jumping upon forms and tables, coming violently into contact with these while rushing about in an infuriated state, and her repeated attempts to commit suicide. One of the attendants stated, that so violent were her efforts on one occasion that four women could not restrain her. It therefore seemed probable that the patient has received the injuries either in falling or in coming violently in contact with some piece of furniture. It should be observed that one of the attendants accused had left the asylum before the accusation was made, having resigned her situation before patient's injuries were received.

"As instances of patient's unfounded allegations, the following statements are adduced:—She told the attendant first alluded to, that while sleeping in the infirmary the attendant in charge there had on one occasion seized her by the hair, dragged her over the room, pushed her under the bed, and finally kicked her. In contradiction of the first part of this complaint, the fact may be stated, that her hair was cut so short at the time, that it was impossible for the attendant to seize her in the manner alleged. The other assertions contained in this charge are too monstrous to require refutation. Patient charged another attendant with cruelty towards her, and when both were confronted the former withdrew her charge, saying that she mistook her for another. She accused the attendants in the infirmary of having kept up her whisky, and stated that she had seen them drunk, and in that state lying on the floor. The character which the attendants thus accused have uniformly sustained is to us a sufficient guarantee of the falsity of these charges.

"October 2.—Memory is deficient with regard to recent events. Thus, she has no recollection of being brought to the asylum, and has a confused notion of the time she has been in the house. On ordinary topics converses intelligently. Expresses great gratitude for the kindness she has received; and is in high spirits with the prospect of getting home soon. Functions natural. Says she feels her chest quite strong. Vision of left eye improving. Wears a warm plaster constantly over front of chest, and is using a collyrium for the eye.

"October 22.—Continuing well mentally, and very anxious to get home. States

"that she is very thankful for the wonderful recovery she has made, and is loud in praise of the officials."

Condition
of Lunatics.

We shall only add the comment, that in this history of the case no reason appears why the patient was not placed in circumstances in which "jumping upon forms and tables, and coming violently in contact with these, while rushing about in an infuriated state," would have been prevented.

In Public
Asylums.

Glasgow
Asylum.

The entry in the patients' book of the Montrose Asylum, made at the visit in May, states that,—

Montrose
Asylum.

"86 males and 121 females are in the old asylum; and that 31 males and 31 females have been transferred to the new house at Sunnyside. It is calculated that about July all the patients will be removed to the new asylum, and it will then be matter for consideration what should be done with the old building. Already the houses formerly occupied by the medical superintendent, and as the laundry, have been converted to other purposes, and it will probably depend upon the demand for accommodation whether the remaining buildings shall be retained as an asylum or be disposed of by the directors. . . . All parts of the original asylum were carefully inspected; the dormitories, single rooms, and day rooms were found clean, well-aired, and free from any offensive smell, and presented numerous indications that the treatment of the patients is conducted with care and skill. All the guards have been removed from the fire-places, and the bars from several of the windows, and their absence has been satisfactorily replaced by the increased vigilance of the attendants. The day rooms contain furniture and other objects which show that the welfare and comfort of the patients are considered; and there is in various ways an approach to domestic arrangements, such as in the use of tablecloths, and the introduction of basin-stands for the quieter patients, which is very pleasing. The bedding throughout the house was found remarkably clean and in good order, and its quality, already good, will be further improved in the new house by the introduction of hair-mattresses. The beds for the wet patients are generally provided with India-rubber sheeting, and on the female side thin straw mattresses are generally placed upon the canvas stretcher. On the male side, canvas stretchers, simply covered by a sheet, are more generally in use. There is no night-watch, but the wet patients are raised before the attendants retire for the night, and this practice is found to have a beneficial effect. The clothing of the patients was all in good condition; and they were clean and tidy in person and dress. As noticed in former reports, a great deal has been accomplished for the occupation and recreation of the patients, but from the state of transition in which the house is at present, some interruption has been caused in the usual avocations; and, more particularly, a school which met for 2 hours daily, and in which some ladies in the town took an active interest, has been temporarily discontinued. 57 males are registered as employed. Of these, 19 are occupied in the grounds, 2 act as joiners, 12 as oakum teasers, 4 as shoemakers, 6 as net makers, and 2 as tailors; and 1 assists in the kitchen, 2 in the laundry, and 8 in the galleries. 86 females are occupied principally in sewing, knitting, assisting in house work, and in the washing-house and laundry. Extended exercise in the links is frequently taken by both males and females. The effect of these various influences on the condition of the patients was exemplified in the remarkably quiet state even of those who are most prone to excitement. It is probable that when full possession is taken of the new house that more varied means of occupation will be introduced. Four males and five females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments. There are no entries of the use of mechanical restraint; and the Commissioner is informed that it is the practice to allow an attendant, who is sent to bring in a new case, 3s. as a reward whenever no restraint has been had recourse to. There are no entries of prolonged seclusion, and no patient was found in seclusion when the visit was made. The new asylum was likewise inspected. With some defects of structure and arrangement, it will afford accommodation for above 300 patients, in harmony with the advanced views

Condition " of the day. The patients there are under the care of Mr. Fairless, who has of Lunatics. " recently been appointed assistant to Dr. Howden.

In Public Asylums.

Montrose Asylum.

At the second visit in August it is stated that,—

" The patients are still, for the most part, in the old asylum, there being only 36 males and 35 females in the new house ; but it is expected that the whole of the patients may be removed in a few weeks. The directors, however, have not yet determined whether they will entirely close the old asylum ; and their decision, it appears, will in a great measure depend upon the number of patients that may be received before the new house is completely ready for occupation. Seeing that all the chartered asylums are overcrowded, and that to all appearance a considerable time will elapse before the district asylums are built, the decision at which the directors may arrive, becomes a matter really of public importance ; but as the continued occupation of the old house will be attended with considerable inconvenience in various ways, and with a limited number of patients would involve a pecuniary loss, it may be a question for the Lunacy Board to consider whether, by representations made both to other asylums and parochial boards, they should not endeavour to direct such a number of patients to Montrose as would justify the directors, in the interests of their own institution, in keeping the whole of the existing accommodation available for the public wants."

" Both asylums were carefully inspected, and were found in the same good order as noted at last visit. The patients in the new house are principally workers. A number of the men were engaged in dressing the grounds and in forming the approach ; the females were chiefly occupied in sewing, knitting, and housework, but 6 were engaged in the fields greatly to the benefit both of their mental and bodily health. Altogether the number occupied in both houses comprise 61 males and 91 females. Both houses were clean, well-ventilated, and free from offensive smells ; the bedding was throughout clean and comfortable ; and the patients were clean and orderly both in person and dress. There was very little noise or excitement among either males or females, and the general condition of the establishment was very satisfactory. The Commissioner saw dinner served. It consisted of broth, boiled-meat, and bread, all of good quality and in ample quantity. The meat for all the parochial patients is cut in the kitchen, and is taken with spoons. It appears to the Commissioner that it would have a beneficial influence if the food for the more tranquil patients were placed on the table in dishes, and helped as in ordinary life. The present uncertainty as to whether the old house is to be continued in operation, has led to rather a neglected condition of the airing-courts ; but it has not, in any material degree, otherwise affected the general aspect or efficiency of the establishment."

" The daily register records that 5 males and 4 females are under treatment for bodily ailments. The sanitary condition of the asylum has generally been inferior to that of the neighbouring asylums of Aberdeen and Dundee,—a result probably due to the low situation of this house ; and, accordingly, it will be interesting to watch the effect of removal to the new building on the physical health of the patients. No patients were found in seclusion, but 5 males and 4 females are registered as refractory. It is, however, very satisfactory to state, that neither for males nor females were any strong or canvas dresses found in use. The entries for seclusion, since last visit, amount to 20—the longest period being for two days, and the general period from one hour to six. One of the refractory patients, a female pauper of the name of —, belonging to the parish of —, Dr. Howden is of opinion, might probably be improved by removal to another asylum ; and the attention of the Lunacy Board is accordingly directed to this recommendation, though practical difficulties will probably prevent its being carried into effect."

In the Montrose Asylum an unfortunate accident occurred in the month of November, by an attendant placing two refractory patients alone together without providing for proper supervision. The one was so severely beaten on the head, it was conjectured, by

the other with a shoe, that she died in a few hours. This case, and that of M. M'N. in the Glasgow Asylum, show the importance of selecting humane and trustworthy attendants for the care of the insane. In this instance the probable cause of the accident was a want of due precaution on the part of the attendant having the immediate care of the patient. In the case of M. M'N. there was more reason to apprehend that the injuries were the result of positive rough treatment.

Condition
of Lunatics.
In Public
Asylums.
Montrose
Asylum.

The entry made in the patients' book of the Perth Asylum, at the first visit in June, states that

Perth
Asylum.

"the condition of the establishment was in all essential respects very satisfactory; the low rate of mortality, and the highly favourable sanitary condition of the patients, bearing ample evidence to the skill and care with which the treatment is conducted. Only 2 males and 2 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments. The clothing was in good condition, and the physical health of the patients denotes a sufficient diet. In general, the ventilation was good, and the house free from offensive smells; but, in one or two rooms, the air was heavy and smelt urinous. On the female side, double beds are still in occasional use. This arrangement is objectionable, and should be discontinued as soon as possible. Owing to the demand for accommodation, the rooms originally intended for the reception of the highest class of patients have been converted into dormitories for patients at low rates; and the capabilities of the asylum have thus been increased. It must, nevertheless, be regarded as overfull—a remark which is more particularly applicable to the rooms occupied by the wet patients, and to the day-rooms for the lower class of patients. The wet patients are reported as being 11 on the male side, and 16 on the female side—a proportion which appears high, and which would probably be considerably diminished by systematic arrangements for raising them during the night. The bedding of the wet patients seems susceptible of improvement. It consists of straw mattresses on wooden frames with perforated bottoms. The urine appears, in several instances, to drip through upon the floor, which is thus regularly wetted and impregnated with the water. In this state it resists the most strenuous efforts at purification; and herein apparently is the cause of the urinous smell above alluded to. Objects calculated to arouse the attention of the patients, and to interest them, have been introduced in considerable abundance into many of the galleries; but there is considerable room for improvement in the furniture, more especially of the lower wards. More comfortable seats are more particularly wanted. The accommodation in the middle galleries likewise is inferior in comfort and amenity to what is accorded to patients of the same class in several other asylums; but this is, perhaps, in great measure, dependent upon the necessity to economise space, and which has led to the occupation by two patients of rooms originally intended for one. The patients were found remarkably free from excitement, none were in seclusion or under restraint, although 1 male and 3 females are described in the register as refractory. Since last visit, 76 entries have been made in the register of seclusion, but a large number of these bear reference to the same patients; and it is stated that many of them are cases in which the patients were simply confined to their rooms by sickness or the unfavourable state of the weather. As an indication how greatly the amount of seclusion may be influenced by the last-mentioned cause, it may be stated that there is only one entry (for the period of a day) during the last four weeks. The numbers registered as employed are 60 males and 49 females. Recreation is largely resorted to; lectures, dances, picnics, and other amusements, are in frequent use. About one-half of the patients attend chapel."

The following extract is from the report of the second visit in December:—

"The facts that only three deaths have occurred during the past five months,

Condition of Lunatics. " and that only one person of each sex is reported to labour under any ailment at present, afford proof of the excellent sanitary condition of the community. To those upon the sick list, however, may fairly be added two females who abstain from food, and the compulsory alimentation of whom adds much to the duty and anxiety of the medical officers. The numbers at present under treatment amount to 196, of whom 99 are males, and 97 females. Of these, 33 men and 32 women are conjectured to be curable; but in this, as in similar circumstances, the estimate is founded rather upon the hopes of the medical officers than upon such experience as would justify the relinquishment of curative efforts, or a lowering of the standard of ameliorative means, in the case of those who are *not included* in this list. With this population the house appears crowded, especially in some of the lower galleries appropriated to individuals of degraded habits, and where disagreeable and urinous smells contrasted strongly with the pure atmosphere in the other parts of the establishment. It must be further observed that, while the objectionable arrangement of double beds, alluded to in former reports, has been discontinued, there are still two beds placed in rooms originally intended for one person. Again, 42 beds for paupers are at present placed in the suites of apartments intended for the patients belonging to the affluent class. . . .

" All the inmates were seen. . . . Except in one female gallery, great quietude and industry prevailed. 53 men and 49 women are reported to be employed; and, in addition to these, a very pleasing group was seen occupying a room recently opened as a reading-room, where, besides having access to daily and other newspapers, periodicals, &c., reading, drawing, &c., may be pursued with greater comfort than in the common wards. Ten gentlemen were thus engaged at the time of the visit; and the apartment already appeared so full as to suggest to the Reporter the possibility of using the museum and library, now of considerable extent, for the same purpose. No patient was under restraint or in seclusion while the Reporter was in the institution. Two wore canvas dresses, in order to counteract their destructive tendencies; and it was shown by the register, that, since last report, only 4 persons had been placed in their bed-rooms darkened for periods of six or eight hours upon nine separate occasions, on account of violence or destructive tendencies. The patients were at dinner yesterday when visited. The food, when examined, appeared good and ample, but considerable confusion was observed in the mode of serving it in one of the female refectories, where several were squatting on the floor, and where there was less order and regularity, &c., than what is desirable, and undoubtedly attainable. All parts of the asylum were carefully examined, and found decidedly cleaner, more neatly arranged, and more comfortable than upon former occasions. Additional seats have been furnished, curtains added in a large proportion of the rooms for the middle classes; and the temperature was more genial, and at a point, 57°, required for health, and especially conducive to the comfort of those of torpid circulation, exhausted constitution, and sedentary habits. At one point, however, a thermometer indicated 47°. Several of the lower wards, especially those for the dirty patients, of whom there are at least 7 males and 12 females, still call for improvement. Painting is generally required, and the absence of the amenities which crowd other portions of the building deserves the attention of the medical officers. The machinery for recreation, instruction, &c., during winter, has been set in motion, and arrangements have been entered into such as to secure the continuance of that moral treatment to which so much importance is here so properly attached. The introduction and supervision of these appliances adds greatly to the labour of the staff, and especially the medical officers, who become teachers as well as physicians; and this should be borne in mind in every estimate of their services."

It will be observed from several of the preceding extracts, that we have repeatedly suggested that we should be furnished by the Superintendents with the names of such pauper patients as might with propriety be removed from the asylum and placed under private care.

The following Table shows the movements of the population in the public asylums during the year 1859. As a record of the results of treatment, it is however of little value, unless the circumstances of the individual asylums are at the same time taken into account. For instance, in the case of the Montrose Asylum, the proportion of recoveries will be found very low in proportion to the admissions. This arises partly from the unusually large number of incurable cases admitted by transfer from other asylums and from private houses; and also from the great numbers admitted so late in the year, as many as 85 during the three last months, as not to allow time for the occurrence of recovery. The comparatively high mortality in this asylum is in a considerable degree attributable to the admission of a large number of feeble cases. Thus, not less than 9 patients died within a month after their admission; and 7 of the deaths were those of persons above 70 years of age.

Condition
of Lunatics.
In Public
Asylums.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	50·0 91·0 141·0	35·5 122·0 157·5	12 21 33	21 30 51	5 9 14	11 18 29	3 7 10	3 2 5	.. 5 5	1 3 4	41·666 42·857 42·424	52·380 60·000 56·862	·000 5·494 3·546	2·817 2·459 2·539
2. Dundee Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	28·5 88·5 117·0	23·5 73·5 97·0	8 19 27	8 14 22	7 10 17	3 10 13	2 5 7	1 .. 1	6 3 9	1 3 4	87·500 52·631 62·962	37·500 71·428 59·090	21·051 3·387 7·692	4·255 4·081 4·123
3. Dumfries Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	86·5 108·5 195·0	66·5 73·5 140·0	20 30 50	20 22 42	6 5 11	8 11 19	12 11 23	8 11 19	7 4 11	6 3 9	30·000 16·666 22·000	40·000 50·000 45·238	8·092 3·688 5·641	9·022 4·081 6·428
4. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	83·5 268·5 347·0	88·5 222·0 310·5	45 74 119	32 65 97	9 19 28	10 30 41	14 20 34	14 9 23	13 30 43	3 14 17	20·000 25·675 23·529	31·250 46·153 41·237	15·568 11·385 12·391	3·389 6·306 5·475
5. Elgin Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	23·0 88·0 169·5 257·5	26·0 78·0 166·5 244·5	8 59 56 115	18 48 41 89	5 19 41 41	7 26 15 41	1 23 13 36	5 27 14 41	1 13 8 21	3 7 21 28	62·500 32·203 39·285 35·632	38·888 54·166 36·585 46·067	4·391 14·773 4·072 8·155	11·538 8·974 12·612 11·451
7. Montrose Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	15·0 117·0 132·0	27·0 143·0 170·0	16 70 86	13 90 103	7 17 24	12 14 16	2 3 5	1 3 4	1 13 14	4 21 25	43·750 24·285 27·907	15·984 15·555 15·534	6·666 11·111 10·606	14·814 14·685 14·706
8. Perth Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	45·0 49·5 94·5	40·5 56·5 97·0	11 14 25	18 15 33	4 5 9	8 13 21	4 6 10	8 3 11	3 .. 3	2 1 3	36·363 35·714 36·000	44·444 86·666 63·036	6·666 ·000 3·174	4·987 1·769 3·092
GENERAL RESULT,	1307·0	1242·5	463	455	149	186	126	109	107	93	32·181	40·879	8·186	7·484

During the past year we have granted our license to the private house of Englishtown, near Inverness, for the reasons stated at p. xxi. The accommodation afforded by licensed houses has been further increased, and is still being enlarged, by additions to several of these establishments at Musselburgh; and although we are on principle opposed to the extension of private asylums for the accommodation of pauper patients, yet we can scarcely regret that the dilatoriness of District Boards has thus in some degree been compensated. It would, however, be a very serious misfortune to the country should the provision of this additional accommodation be considered as conferring on the proprietors any claim to be permanently licensed. The extensions were undertaken with the full knowledge that district asylums were in future to constitute the sole legal provision for the insane poor; and we took occasion specially to direct the attention of the proprietors of the houses to this fact before the alterations were commenced.

The following list shows the numbers of refusals of applications for admission to licensed houses during the past year:—

	Private.	Pauper.
Eastport House,	4	10
Englishtown do.	0	9
Garngad do.	0	2
Hallcross do.	0	17
Lilybank do.	0	9
Longdale do.	1	7
Middlefield do.	4	0
Millholm do.	5	25
Newbigging do.	2	8
Somerside do.	0	7
Tranent do.	0	11
Whitehouse,	5	0
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 105

No doubt many of these refusals apply to the same patients. Since the opening of the new asylum at Montrose the demand for accommodation in the licensed houses has materially decreased.

We shall illustrate the condition of the patients in licensed houses by extracts from the entries made by the Commissioners in the asylum registers, omitting only Englishtown House, as, when visited, it had been only a short time in operation. It will be seen that, to a certain degree, progress in the better treatment of the patients still continues to be made; but much further improvement in the houses receiving paupers cannot be expected, owing to the uncertainty as to the term during which their existence will be tolerated. The want of suitable means of occupation is more especially the evil which it will be difficult to overcome.

The Table which we here insert shows the movement of the population in licensed houses during the year 1859. Taking it alone, it would seem to indicate a higher proportion of recoveries than in public asylums; but it must be remembered that the worst cases are usually sent to the latter establishments, in which, nevertheless, the rate of mortality is lower.

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per Cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per Cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Baldovan Institution,.....	10.5	9.0	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Mrs. Brownlee's House,	2.0	10.0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Campie Lane House,	19.0	15.5	12	13	3	7	2	...	...	...	25.000	53.846	26.315	12.903
4. Eastport House,	16.0	25.5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100.000	18.750	3.921
5. Englistown House,	11.0	15.0	14	17	2	1	1	...	...	...	14.285	5.882	...	6.666
6. Garngad House,	32.5	32.0	19	16	13	12	5	5	2	1	68.421	75.000	6.153	3.125
7. Gilmer House,	0	12.0	...	7	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	42.857	...	...
8. Hallcross House,	35.5	46.5	1	5	...	4	3	3	3	3	...	80.000	...	6.938
9. Hawkfield House,	10.5	11.5	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	19.047	2.730
10. Lilybank House,	30.5	36.5	1	7	...	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	13.114	...
11. Longdale House,	62.5	64.0	15	27	4	9	4	14	6	4	26.666	33.333	9.603	6.218
12. Middlefield House,	5.0	3.5	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	100.000	150.000	...	...
13. Milholm House,	38.5	67.5	19	47	11	10	3	4	4	8	57.894	21.276	10.345	11.852
14. Newbigging House,	26.0	52.0	10	4	2	6	6	5	2	3	20.000	150.000	7.692	5.766
15. Saughtonhall,	22.0	26.5	9	8	4	3	1	2	4	2	44.400	37.500	18.181	7.539
16. Somerside House,	0	18.5	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	50.000	...	10.815
17. Springbank House,	0	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Tranent House,	15.5	19.5	2	6	1	2	...	2	2	1	50.000	33.000	12.903	5.128
19. Whitehouse,	14.5	21.5	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	33.333	...	6.804	...
GENERAL RESULT,	351.5	490.0	113	168	44	66	27	39	38	30	38.938	39.285	10.810	6.122

We shall give the extracts in the order in which the houses occur in the Table, omitting Baldovan Institution, which will be referred to at another place.

Condition
of Lunatics.
—
In Licensed
Houses.

From Entry of 10th March 1859. . . . Under this arrangement the house is more tidy, and the general appearance of the patients more satisfactory. Miss ——— is the only patient of wet habits. Her bedding was not in a satisfactory condition, and the Commissioner recommends that the mattresses should be shielded with oil-cloth, or waterproof sheeting, when she is in her excited condition. Leather muffs have been used in her case on two occasions since last visit.

Mrs.
Brownlee's
House,
Mussel-
burgh.

From Entry of 29th July 1859. . . . All parts of the house were visited, and appeared clean and comfortable. The rooms at present occupied by Miss ——— and Miss ——— had a close and offensive smell, and should be fumigated under the medical attendant's direction. Visits appear to be made by the medical officer twice a week, and when necessary more frequently. Two females attend public worship, and all appear to possess a considerable amount of liberty. It has been found necessary to seclude and restrain Miss ——— upon one occasion since the statutory visit in March.

From Entry of 18th March 1859. . . . The license has been granted for the reception of 24 males and 18 females, which must be considered the fullest number which the asylum is capable of accommodating. Indeed, in several respects the apartments which must be used for the reception of this number of patients is not appropriate. This remark applies more especially to the attics of the male department, and the rooms on the ground floor of the female house. The former are very low in the ceiling, and from their proximity to the roof must be very cold in winter and very hot in summer. The latter are still cheerless, although the front room has been greatly improved by enlarging the window. The smaller room is still cold, damp, and depressing, and produces a very unfavourable impression. Both of these rooms are without gas, which should be introduced without delay, especially as they serve as day-rooms for the more refractory patients. The Commissioner feels it his duty to remark very strongly on the deficiency of amenity which pervades both houses, and on the dull and cheerless life which the male patients more especially are compelled to lead. The airing court is small and confined; and though, as the Commissioner was informed, the patients are taken out frequently to walk, this cannot be to such an extent as to make up for the almost entire deficiency of the means of occupation and amusement at home. The physical health of the patients was good, and their diet has evidently been improved. Their clothing was fair, but the bedding is coarse, and much inferior to that in use, not only in public asylums, but in most licensed houses. The Commissioner believes that there is every intention to treat the patients with kindness; but ignorance of what constitutes proper treatment, and an apparent deficiency of capital, tells adversely upon them. Since last visit the male day-room has been enlarged by removing two closets which encroached upon it, and the ventilation has been improved by opening a small window in the wall towards the street, so that a thorough ventilation can be made; but it is too small for the number of patients, and it might be a better arrangement to take another room for the day-room. C. M. was found in restraint to prevent her tearing her clothes. The case is not a suitable one for the establishment, and another attempt should be made to find accommodation for her in a public asylum. . . . For other reasons J. W. is not a proper case for the asylum; he is an educated man, and is here without congenial associates. The present rate of maintenance is £22 exclusive of clothing. The registers were examined, and the Commissioner objects to the practice of drawing the pen through the names of those patients in the general register who have died or been discharged. The register is intended as a lasting record. The register of restraint contains one entry since last visit of the use of the loose jacket.

Campie
Lane
House,
Mussel-
burgh.

Condition of Lunatics. *From Entry of 13th July 1859.* . . . Since last report considerable progress has been made in rendering the house more comfortable and home-like, by the introduction of strips of carpeting in the female bed-rooms and some chairs; and the bedding is being improved by substituting hair mattresses for the straw formerly in use. The female dormitory on the ground floor has also been made more cheerful, and considerable anxiety is displayed to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners as far as the nature of the premises will allow. The room occupied by the wet female patients is still very depressing, and is susceptible of great improvement. The patients, both in the male and female side, were very quiet and free from excitement, and generally expressed themselves in grateful terms for the attention paid them. Both males and females were clean in person and in dress, and the clothing was throughout in good condition. A considerable number of the females were engaged in sewing and other female occupations, and some occupation has been provided for the males by the purchase of a cow. Both the male and female patients are frequently taken to the sea to bathe, and there is an evident desire in various ways to consult their comfort. All were in good bodily health, and no one was in bed. No patients were found in restraint or seclusion, and, on reference to the register, it appears that no entry has been made since 18th November 1858. It is, however, stated in the report of last visit, that C. M. was found in restraint (by loose jacket), and it would appear that the register is not kept with sufficient care.

Eastport House, Musselburgh. *From Entry of 1st April 1859.* . . . The Commissioner inspected the house carefully, and regrets he cannot speak in terms of satisfaction of the manner in which it is conducted. He was very unpleasantly impressed by the condition of dormitory No. 14. It contains seven beds, four of them being occupied by females of wet habits. These are provided with canvas stretchers, on which the patients sleep with the intervention of tattered sheets; a very insufficient protection from cold, seeing the stretchers below are in contact with the free air. The blankets and coverlets of these beds were far from being satisfactory. There is no proper place for drying bedding, and it is evident that in bad weather the stretchers and blankets must frequently be replaced on the beds in a wet or damp condition. The accommodation for patients in the buildings behind the house opens directly from the court. It consists of the above dormitory, a day-room, and two single rooms, on one side, occupied by females; and a dormitory on the other side occupied by males. These rooms are now all floored with wood, but they are nevertheless totally unsuitable for the purposes of an asylum. They are very cheerless, the atmosphere of dormitory 14 was close and urinous; and that of the day-room close and sickening. The present staff of attendants consists of one lad who receives £20 of wages, and three servant girls, receiving respectively £8, £6, and £5, 15s. of annual wages. The male attendant sleeps in a small closet in the main house; one of the females in a dormitory in the main house; and the two others in a closet off the female day-room, also in the main house. Thus the patients who occupy the rooms off the Court, and who are of the more refractory class, are left throughout the night without any surveillance. The refractory day-room is unprovided with gas, and during the long winter evenings must be very dull and cheerless, as it is warmed by a stove which throws no light into the room. When visited, it was occupied by eight patients, without an attendant; one of the patients was in a strait-waistcoat, and two were crouching in corners. The female day-room in the main house was occupied by thirteen patients without an attendant—some of the patients lying extended on tables and benches, and a number being very noisy and excited. The male day-room was very close, and the patients were sitting listless and unoccupied,—the day being considered too cold to go out.

The bedding of the better class of patients was clean, in good condition, and the coverings were sufficient. The dress of the patients, both male and female, was sufficient; but that of the males was not always in good condition. No patient was found in bed, and only one is registered as being under

treatment for bodily ailments. Several were, nevertheless, complaining of Condition cold, and the mortality since last visit has been high, considering the num- of Lunatics. ber of inmates. On reference to the register of restraint, it appears that the patient found in the strait-waistcoat is almost constantly restrained In Licensed Houses. throughout the day, to prevent her destroying and disfiguring her face. There are likewise a few entries of seclusion referring to J. M. It appears from the medical attendant's book, that this gentleman visits generally every three days, but there are only four visits entered during the month of February. Eastport House.

In conclusion, while the Commissioner admits that some steps have been taken towards improvement, as in removing the stone flooring of the back rooms, in providing a water-closet within doors for the males, and in furnishing knives and forks, he is painfully impressed with the feeling that the house is not one which should continue to be licensed by the Board.

From Entry of 29th July 1859. . . . One female, ———, was restrained by a sleeved jacket; she appears to have worn the camisole constantly since last inspection; the pretext for such a course is her tendency to self-mutilation, and to the destruction of clothes. The Reporter recommends earnestly that the personal superintendence of a suitable attendant should be substituted for such perpetual restraint, until, at all events, the more dangerous habits which it is intended to counteract shall be eradicated. A female, ———, was found secluded in dormitory No. 14, in consequence of being noisy; and it would appear that seclusion for short periods has been resorted to in some cases since last visit. . . . No change whatever has been effected in the economy or management of the establishment since the last entry was made, with the observations and opinions contained in which the Reporter entirely concurs. But before bringing the inadequacy of the structure and internal arrangements specially before the Board, he would suggest the extension of the period of probation generally allowed upon such occasions, as it has been stated to him, that Mr Scott has been directing his attention to the study of mental disease, has attended a course of clinical instruction upon the subject, and is now assuredly in a better position to detect and remove the defects of the establishment under his charge.

From Entry of 18th April 1859. . . . The sanitary condition of the Garngad House, Glasgow. patients was good, only one patient being in bed, a pauper male suffering from diarrhoea. In this respect, therefore, their condition was satisfactory; but the Commissioner is of opinion that there is great room for improvement in the dress of many of the patients. In some instances it was much worn, in others greatly patched. The Commissioner would recommend that more attention be paid to insure tidiness of dress and cleanliness of person. But while making these remarks, the Commissioner thinks it due to Dr. Hill to state, that a larger proportion than usual of the cases in the house are of low and degraded habits, having been removed in consequence of the remonstrances of the Commissioners, either from other asylums in which they were not properly treated, or from private houses where their treatment was altogether inappropriate. That part of the house occupied by the private patients calls for no particular remark, except that the ladies' gallery was pervaded by a heavy disagreeable smell, which seemed to emanate from one of the water-closets, the key of which, however, could not at the moment be obtained.

Regarding the separate building occupied by several of the male paupers, the remarks made by Dr. Browne at last visit, as to the insufficiency of the means of warming several of the rooms, must be repeated; and it is absolutely necessary, that if the house is to be continued as an asylum, some efficient means be adopted for introducing warmth. At present a very excited patient would run great risk from exposure to cold through the night. Several of the rooms in the main house are also imperfectly provided with the means of heating. There is no doubt that the separate building falls very far short in the requirements which constitute a proper asylum. It is exceedingly deficient in cheerfulness and amenity, and this remark is also applicable to several

Condition of the rooms of the main house. A good deal might be done to give the establishment a more cheerful look, at no great expense, by the introduction of cheap prints, by cleaning or papering the walls, &c. ; but it will be difficult, without great outlay, to convert some parts of the main house, and the whole of the separate building, into accommodation that will meet the views of the Commissioners.

In Licensed Houses.
Garngad House.

In conclusion, the Commissioner has pleasure in stating, that though he has felt it his duty to make the foregoing strictures on the condition of the house and patients, the patients generally expressed themselves as treated with much kindness. A considerable proportion of the males are employed in the garden, and a large number of the females were engaged in sewing, knitting, and other female occupations. The high number of recoveries is also extremely satisfactory.

Gilmer House,
Gilmerton.

From Entry of 31st January 1859. . . . The patients were all seen ; they were in good bodily health, and were comfortably and sufficiently clothed, but none of them was in any way employed. The dormitories were clean and well-aired, and the bedding was also clean ; but the Commissioner was of opinion that the blankets upon some of the beds were insufficient for the season of the year. The Commissioner saw dinner served : it consisted of an ample supply of good broth, with potatoes and bread ; and the condition of the patients was such as to indicate that the diet is sufficient. The house is of inconvenient structure, and can never constitute a well-arranged asylum ; but with care and attention it may constitute a proper place for the reception of quiet and manageable cases, but every endeavour should be made to avoid receiving violent patients. The enclosed airing grounds are not cheerful ; but the patients, it is said, have the advantage of walking in the extensive garden and grounds, under care of the attendants, or of Dr. Lawrie. The first patient under the Sheriff's order was admitted on the 7th of August, and the admissions since that date have amounted to thirteen ; but no registers have been kept, and there is no record either of admissions, discharges, or deaths. The Commissioner is, however, informed, that there has been a death which was ascribed to disease of the heart ; and there has been also one discharge. The Commissioner recommends that all the registers required by the Lunacy Act be immediately procured and carefully kept ; that the beds be supplied with additional blankets ; and that systematic efforts be made to employ the patients.

From Entry of 28th July 1859. . . . There are at present fifteen patients in the establishment under warrants, and two likewise of unsound mind, who are boarded with the family, and who enjoy a considerable amount of personal liberty. All parts of the house were inspected, and found clean and comfortable ; all the patients were seen and conversed with, and appeared calm and tranquil ; four of them are reported as industrious and generally employed ; two are regarded as convalescent. No structural or other changes have taken place in the establishment since last visit. The impressions conveyed as to the general management are favourable.

Hallcross House,
Musselburgh.

From Entry of 13th May 1859. . . . The house, although licensed for only eighty patients, still contains eighty-five—namely, thirty-seven males and forty-eight females, notwithstanding six discharges and three deaths since last visit of the Commissioner, on 29th October. The numbers have been kept up by the admission of six new cases. As it was the plainly-expressed intention of the Lunacy Board that no new cases should be admitted until the numbers were reduced to eighty, the terms on which the license was granted have been departed from. The Commissioner was surprised on visiting the back premises on the left hand, occupied by the males, to find them undergoing extensive alterations, without any communication having been made to the Board. That portion of the premises in which the alterations are proceeding, is at present in great confusion, and a number of patients have their mattresses on the floor. The rooms of the main house were found in good order, and the bedding was generally clean and in good condition. Some im-

provements have been made in the seclusion rooms, but the means of warming them is still deficient, and one of them (that on the left side) is still entered directly from the airing ground. All the patients were seen, and were generally found well clothed, clean, and tidy in person. Two of them, however, wore leather wristlets, fastened to a belt round the waist—precautions which are said to be necessary to obviate suicidal tendencies in the one case, and to guard against violence in both. Restraint of this kind seems to be frequently applied in these cases, much more frequently than appears in the register, in which there is no entry since the 19th April. One female was found in seclusion from excitement, but sufficient care was not taken to remove the causes calculated to keep it up. The sanitary condition of the house was good. No male patients were found in bed; and of the four female patients found in bed, none were under treatment for any serious bodily ailment, apart from the frailty of old age. A large number of patients were seated in the garden, some of them sewing under the shade of the trees; and the general aspect of the establishment was satisfactory. . . . In regard to Mrs. ———, and B. M., it may be matter for consideration for the Board, whether they should not call for their removal, if on further experience it be found that restraint cannot here be dispensed with. The Commissioner purposely abstains from making any further remarks on the condition of the dormitories and day-rooms, which might otherwise be called for, owing to the transition state in which matters are at present.

Condition
of Lunatics.In Licensed
Houses.Hallcross
House.

From Entry of 15th July 1859. . . . Since last visit, an adjoining house, which accommodated fourteen patients and two servants, has ceased to form part of the asylum, and the accommodation has been further reduced by the alterations at present in progress, which have necessitated the removal of the large room which served as the work-room and dining-hall, and also of a sleeping-room. To a certain extent the crowding of the patients, which necessarily followed, has been mitigated by the occupation of a portion of the house formerly reserved for the proprietor's own use; but this relief is quite insufficient, and the house is accordingly very much crowded, and will probably continue to be so until the new buildings are ready for occupation, which will not be till next spring. All applications for admission must in the meantime be refused. All the patients were seen with the exception of three, who were reported as out walking, and all the premises were inspected. Considering the present state of the house, the condition of the patients was on the whole satisfactory. The bedding was generally clean, but several of the straw mattresses were carelessly and unevenly filled. . . . The clothing, with the exception of that of the refractory patients, was in good condition; in their case it was neither orderly nor good. The Commissioner was informed that it was intended to remove the wall which separates the airing-yard of the refractory patients from the garden, so as to throw the whole ground together. This will be a decided improvement, and cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence upon those patients who are habitually separated from the others. Their present comparative isolation tends to keep up the causes which mark them as refractory. No patients were found in seclusion or restraint; and reference to the register shows that restraint has been ordered on only one occasion since last visit, and seclusion thrice. Only one patient is registered as suffering from bodily ailment; but a number of the patients are considerably advanced in life, and several are in a debilitated state, though not actually under medical treatment. Only 2 patients are reported as of wet habits, a small and very satisfactory proportion, especially considering the circumstance just referred to. The curable cases are registered as 5 males and 7 females, and the employed as 10 males and 23 females. In the new arrangements the Commissioner would strongly urge the provision of a sick-room both for the males and females. The present practice of leaving the sick and dying patients in the ordinary sleeping-rooms is one that should immediately be discontinued.

From Entry of 30th March 1859.—The condition of the house and patients remains as described in former reports, and calls for no special remarks. The latter are evidently treated with much kindness; and the untidiness which

Hawkfield
House,
Leith.

Condition of Lunatics. some displayed in their dress was due to the indulgence of their peculiarities.

From Entry of 15th July 1859. . . . The sanitary condition of the patients was satisfactory—only one (a gentleman) being confined to bed from the effects of dyspepsia and debility. All the other gentlemen were in the grounds, very quiet and free from excitement. A recently-admitted patient (a lady) was in a state of considerable excitement, but was under no restraint. The other lady patients were in their usual quiet condition, and expressed themselves as treated with much kindness. The dress of one or two of the gentlemen still admits of greater tidiness, but there was an improvement since last visit. The house was found well ventilated, and the beds clean and comfortable.

Lilybank House, Musselburgh.

From Entry of 1st April 1859. . . . All the patients were seen and examined. Their sanitary condition was good, none being in bed, and only two entered in the register as suffering from bodily ailments. None were found under restraint or in seclusion. The register shows only two entries of restraint by the strait-waistcoat since last visit. Some improvement is gradually taking place in the house generally; and the Commissioner notices with satisfaction the introduction of basins into several of the dormitories, and other evidence of more attention being paid to the comfort of the patients. He would, however, direct special attention to the condition of the clothing of the male patients, which is generally much worn and patched. In person the patients were clean, and made no complaints except of tedium. When visited they are generally found sitting in their rooms listless and unemployed. The want of occupation continues to be one of the greatest drawbacks of the establishment, and it is one which with the present premises it is almost impossible to overcome. As Mr. Aikenhead, however, speaks of extending the establishment, the opportunity should be taken to provide some means of occupation, more especially for the males. In the meantime the Commissioner would recommend a more ample and more varied supply of books. The registers were all found correctly kept, and it appears from the medical attendant's book that he visits daily. A missionary visits the house every fortnight, and addresses the patients, who are collected in the largest room.

From Entry of 5th September 1859. . . . No death has occurred since last statutory visit. Only two patients are recorded as in ill health; no one was found in bed, and the medical attendant's book, which is regularly kept, and seems to contain an entry of every visit, would indicate that the health of the community has been satisfactory. Only 20 patients, viz., 5 males and 15 females, are stated to be engaged in any occupation. This fact, and the painful spectacle of from 20 to 30 men cribbed and confined, and chaffing and circling restlessly in the narrow limits of the airing-yards, induces the Reporter to repeat the regrets expressed by Dr. Coxé in last report, and to urge further and most earnest efforts to devise means of occupation, however trivial and unproductive some of these may be, as supplying means of mitigating the awful misfortune of a lifelong captivity.

The aspect and dress of the females were on the whole satisfactory; but the clothes of the males were in many instances ragged, patched, and worn-out.

Since last entry the establishment has been enlarged by the incorporation of a house with the female department on the right side of the entrance-court. The work-room is worthy of much commendation, and seems to be valued by its occupants.

All parts of the establishment were visited. In the room occupied by L., the epileptic, a strong urinous smell was observed, and the institution of a box-bed with canvas stretcher of modern form was recommended for that now in use. This was the only exception to the general sweetness of the atmosphere.

It appears that the only changes which have occurred in the population since last visit are two admissions and one discharge. During the same period seclusion has been resorted to upon five occasions in three cases, and for periods varying from a quarter of an hour to six hours. Of restraint there have been twenty-seven instances—once by means of muffs, twenty-six times by the strait-

jacket, and applied from one to twenty-four hours. The majority of these applications occurred in the case of J. G., a determined suicide, and were generally confined to the time spent in bed. The shower-bath has been resorted to three times. Several of the inmates spoke strongly in commendation of the ample diet supplied, and it is believed with truth. The impression conveyed on the present inspection was, with the deductions specified, satisfactory.

Condition
of Lunatics.
—
In Licensed
Houses.
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From Entry of 18th May 1859. . . . Only one patient was found in bed, and she is the only one reported as labouring under physical disease. She appears to be in an advanced state of phthisis, and is the person, J. A., mentioned in a former report as having become pregnant at Hillend Asylum. The child of which she became the mother has been placed under the care of its grandmother. Of the individuals under treatment, fifteen are regarded as curable; one is reported as refractory, and was found in seclusion; and seventy, thirty males and forty females, are engaged in employment of various kinds. A party of sixteen was met returning from the unclosed parts of the grounds, where they are constantly employed in agricultural labour. With the exception of one female, the patients of both sexes were remarkably free from excitement; and the females were especially observed to be clean and tidy in dress and person, calm in deportment and contented.

Longdale
House,
Bothwell.

It appears, from the register of seclusion and restraint, that the former (in 256 days) has been resorted to 67 times in about 30 different cases, and from periods varying from 1 to 48 hours, since last visit. The Reporter is of opinion that the small number of separate bed-rooms at the disposal of the proprietor must compel the use of dark seclusion-cells more frequently than would otherwise be necessary. The Reporter would point out matters in which there is ground for improvement:—

1. The dress, and cleanliness of the dress, of male patients.
2. The absence of coverings for the heads of male patients.
3. The benches in the airing-yard, which could easily be made broader and more comfortable.
4. The state (unpaved) of court from which the wash-house enters.
5. The great disproportion of large dormitories to small dormitories, or what is preferable, to small bedrooms.

These suggestions are the more confidently made, as there is an evident desire on the part of the medical superintendent and proprietor to discharge his duties to the public, and to those entrusted to his care faithfully.

From Entry of 16th November 1859. . . . The mortality has been comparatively high during the past half-year—the deaths being only one less than had occurred during the preceding 18 months. There does not, however, seem to have been any particular cause for this increased mortality—the deaths being registered as occurring from erysipelatous exhaustion, phthisis, prolapsus ani, renal dropsy, general paralysis, hepatic dropsy, and scrofula.

Both the male and female patients were found very tranquil and free from excitement. One male, an epileptic, was in temporary seclusion. It appears from the register, that seclusion has been had recourse to 40 different times since the previous visit, the longest period being for 60 hours, and the shortest for 4. It is not stated what causes led to the use of seclusion; but it is probable that the necessity for it would have been less frequent if Dr. Muirhead had some single sleeping-rooms at his command. The want of them is one of the most material disadvantages under which the asylum labours, as there are no means of isolating patients except by placing them in the seclusion rooms, which are very imperfectly lighted by small windows, and not adapted to serve the purpose of ordinary sleeping-rooms. One patient is entered in the daily register as suffering from bodily ailment, but no one was in bed. The sanitary condition of the establishment is thus very satisfactory. Both the male and female patients were found well and warmly clothed; and, judging from their physical condition, they appear to be supplied with sufficient diet. More attention, however, is required to the bedding. Several of the bedsteads are very rickety, and many of them do not properly support the mattresses. The bedding of the wet patients was generally found dirty; but it was stated that it was intended to change it before night. The general

Condition of Lunatics. allowance of the bed clothing is two pairs of blankets and a coverlet ; but for weakly patients at this season of the year this cannot be considered sufficient. The beds of the attendants, it may be observed, have each three pairs of blankets. From the quantity of land in possession, and the number of cows, cattle, pigs, &c., the patients have many sources of occupation, which, with those who are readily found useful, are turned to good account ; and there is, in their case, a large amount of extended exercise and comparative liberty. But for those whose labour would be less productive, and who would require more attendants, less is done in the way of recreation than might easily be accomplished. The larger proportion of the patients are never beyond the airing-courts, which, from their situation and high walls, have a very prison-like appearance. The Commissioner is willing to admit that, in essentials, the treatment of the patients is conducted on sound and rational principles ; but, at the same time, he is of opinion that more attention should be paid to appearances, and that the premises generally should be kept in a more tidy condition. The courts and airing-grounds require special attention. The washing-house too should be improved, and a place for drying linen provided apart from the laundry. Improved and additional furniture is likewise called for to keep the asylum on a level with modern requirements. The Commissioner inspected the food prepared for dinner, and found it good and abundant. . . .

Middlefield House, Aberdeen. *From Entry of 3d May 1859.* . . . All the patients were seen, and the Commissioner is of opinion that they are treated with much kindness, and on the whole well cared for. He would suggest that the attendant should be directed to raise Mr. A — late at night, and again at an early hour in the morning, with the view, if possible, of reclaiming him from his dirty habits. The attendant's attention was also called to the state of Mr. A.'s bed and that of the lad M —, both of which were not in good condition. Dr. Poole has unfortunately been confined to his room for some weeks with an attack of gout ; and, in some respects, his superintendence has been missed.

From Entry of 3d August 1859. . . . The present numbers are four males and four females ; all the patients were seen, and the whole premises inspected ; and the impression left on the Commissioner's mind was, as on former occasions, that the treatment is conducted on principles of great kindness and consideration. The only patient at present under special treatment is Miss M — ; . . . the others are all chronic cases. The bedding of Mr. A — and the lad M —, commented on in last report, was found clean and in good condition. A great deal of individual liberty is allowed the patients ; and the fruit of the extensive garden is at their disposal. A new bath-room is being at present fitted up, which will promote the comfort of the patients, and the efficiency of the establishment.

Millholme House, Musselburgh. *From Entry of 16th March 1859.* . . . Since last visit, the accommodation has been considerably extended, and the premises altogether improved. On the female side a cheerful new day-room has been provided, and four single rooms for the separation of noisy cases. The wretched flagged room, alluded to in former reports, has been converted into a comfortable dormitory. Improved means of drying the bedding of the wet patients have also been provided. It however appears to the Commissioner that the number of beds in some of the rooms in the female department is too great. This remark applies more especially to the room occupied by the wet patients. Nevertheless the sanitary condition of the whole establishment is at present very satisfactory, only two females being under treatment for bodily ailments, and none confined to bed from this cause. All the patients were seen, and were found comfortably clothed, and clean and orderly in person and in dress. The beds and bedding were likewise examined, and generally found in good condition ; but a few of the mattresses require to be new filled, and the coverings of the beds of some of the wet patients appear insufficient. The newly-acquired land affords the males considerable means of employment ; and the females are occupied with house-work, sewing, &c. Altogether 18 males and 46 females are registered as employed ; and the beneficial operation

of occupation was manifest in the quiet and orderly state of the establishment. Condition of Lunatics. The staff consists of a resident medical attendant, and three ordinary attendants; and ten female servants, more or less occupied with the patients. The Commissioner learns with pleasure that weekly lectures are delivered to the patients on various subjects calculated to interest them, and that there are weekly musical parties. Altogether, considerable and successful efforts are made to provide for the amusement and recreation of the patients, and the spirit displayed in their treatment is deserving of much commendation. As neither of the seclusion rooms is provided with the means of heating, the medical attendant is recommended to test the temperature of the rooms with the thermometer, so that steps may be taken to remedy this want should it be found necessary. None of the patients were found in seclusion or restraint, but the register contains a number of entries of seclusion, mostly referring to two patients, M— D— and L— C—; but the periods rarely exceed a night. Since last visit, there are seven entries of the use of the strait-waistcoat, and three of the use of wristlets, generally for short periods; not exceeding a day at a time for the strait-waistcoat, and three hours for the wristlets.

In Licensed Houses.

Millholme House.

From Entry of 1st August 1859. . . . All the patients were seen and personally addressed. No complaints whatever were addressed to the Reporter; and expressions of satisfaction were, in many cases, elicited by the inquiries made. About twenty inmates were found whose native language is Gaelic, and attendants are employed who can communicate with them. One female wore a canvas dress, the sleeves of which terminated in a *cul-de-sac* of leather. This patient labours under erotic tendencies; and this arrangement is resorted to in order to counteract indecent practices. For the past five months, however, restraint has only been employed once, and seclusion seven times. The dress and aspect of the patients, especially of the females, were satisfactory; and the numbers employed, 73, highly creditable. Every room in the house was examined, and with the exception of two occupied by dirty patients, and that in which A— S— and G— R— sat, were clean and free from all offensive smells. Large additional portions have been papered; and pictures have been hung in a greater number of rooms. The flower garden used by the females is in excellent order; and all that the Reporter saw indicated attempts to minister to the higher and better tastes and tendencies of the inmates, as well as to their physical comfort.

It is worthy of remark that, during the summer months, this establishment was resorted to by the clinical class of Dr. Laycock; that every facility was given by the proprietor and medical officer for the study of mental disease; and that thus a very decided step has been taken in rendering a private undertaking subservient to the public good, and to the diffusion of a knowledge of those maladies which such hospitals are designed to relieve. The recommendations of Dr. Coxé in last report have been attended to.

From Entry of 8th March 1859. . . . The number of patients is now 80—namely, 26 males and 54 females, showing a reduction of 2 males and 4 females since the statutory visit in October 1858. This reduction has been effected by the death of two patients, and the discharge of four—all recoveries. No patients have, in the meantime, been admitted. The house was last year licensed for the reception of 70 patients, so that the numbers are still in excess. The license for the present year has not yet been granted, as when the house was last visited, no satisfactory steps had been taken to meet the recommendations of the Commissioners. Active measures are now, however, in progress to provide additional accommodation, and to remove the evils of which the Commissioners complained. At present matters are in a state of transition; but it is hoped that, when the alterations are finished, they will be found to improve very materially the condition of the establishment. A large number of the patients have given assistance during the operations, thereby affording another proof of the desirability of providing them with the means of permanent employment. The Commissioner refrains from making any remark on the present premises, beyond calling the attention of Mr. Moffat to the state of the paper and paint in many of the rooms. The sanitary condition

Newbigging House, Musselburgh.

Condition of the house is at present very good ; there being only one patient (a male suffering from paralysis) under medical treatment. This patient occupies a common dormitory with several other inmates ; but it is desirable that, under the new arrangements, a separate sick-room should be provided for patients suffering under severe sickness.

In Licensed Houses.

Newbigging House.

The bedding and clothing of the patients were examined, and found in a satisfactory condition. The staff of attendants is numerically the same as when commented upon at last statutory visit ; but it must be improved, both in numbers and quality, before the number for which the house is licensed can be increased. In the meantime, as Mr. Moffat is actively engaged in improving the accommodation, the Commissioner recommends the Board to grant the license which has hitherto been withheld. . . .

From Entry of 30th July 1859. . . . Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of those alterations recommended by the Commissioners ; but as yet neither the day-room nor dormitories recently erected have been occupied, and the establishment may be regarded as practically in the same state as when last visited. The delay which has occurred in using the increased facilities for accommodation has been caused by the dampness of the walls. Some changes have taken place in the staff, but the numbers have not been increased ; and the Commissioner would again direct the attention of the proprietor to such an augmentation as was formerly suggested, not only as requisite for supervision, but as the only means by which systematic occupation can be secured and actively carried out. As additional matters deserving immediate attention, the Reporter would note, 1st, the dress of the females, which was in a number of instances insufficient and untidy ; 2d, the provision of some shelter in both airing-yards from sun and shower.

Every part of the house was visited, the bedding, &c., examined, and there appears to be as much attention to cleanliness, neatness, and ventilation, as the nature of the house admits of.

Every patient was seen and spoken with. The large number of individuals using the Gaelic language as their ordinary means of communication attracted the attention of the Reporter, and seemed to justify the suggestion that one attendant, at least, should be employed capable of speaking to them in their native tongue. Among various absurd and frivolous complaints submitted to the Reporter was the reasonable statement that the inability to express ideas in English might be, and in some cases was, attributed to mental disease.

All further remarks are postponed until the proposed changes in the internal arrangements have been carried into effect.

Saughton Hall,
Edinburgh.

From Entry of 28th April 1859. . . . No valid or reasonable complaints were made by any member of the community, and from many of those specially examined there proceeded strong expressions of gratitude for the kind and judicious treatment which they have received. A large proportion of the male patients were taking exercise in the grounds ; only two were confined to bed, one by hæmatemesis, and one being a recent case of puerperal mania. The other inmates were found distributed in the public parlours, or in the private sitting-rooms ; adding, by their occupations and deportment, to the homelike aspect which seems to be characteristic of the establishment. One party, when visited, was at dinner, which presented the features of the meal of a well-regulated family. All parts of the house were examined, and found to be clean, well-arranged, and wherever such a course could be pursued, comfortably and even elegantly furnished. . . .

From Entry of 23d August 1859. . . . All the patients were seen, with the exception of Miss C., who is absent on a visit ; and the whole premises were inspected. The condition of the patients was very satisfactory, and no appeal was made to the Commissioner for special inquiry into his case, except by Mr. ——. In the course of a lengthened interview, the Commissioner was convinced that the patient had been properly placed under treatment, and that the state of his health rendered his discharge as yet unadvisable. The Commissioner was very favourably impressed by the quiet and domestic character of the establishment, and the evident care bestowed upon all the

arrangements. Advantage was being taken of the season to make such renovations as appear necessary.

Condition
of Lunatics.

From Entry of 27th April 1859.—Since last statutory visit on 21st October 1858, one patient has died and one has been discharged, making the present numbers eighteen, or one above the number for which the house is licensed. A proposal is now made by Mr. Moffat to occupy the cottages with his family, leaving the whole main house, with the exception of the drawing-room, for the use of the patients. By this arrangement a large room on the ground floor would be gained, which would be used as a day-room, and the present day-room converted into a dormitory. In this way six additional patients could be accommodated. The Commissioner is, however, of opinion that the house will afford proper accommodation only for patients of cleanly habits, and he recommends that every exertion should be made to get quit of four patients of dirty habits. . . . It would be well also that I. F., for whom a jacket that restrains her hands is in frequent use, should be removed. She is a pauper of —. The bedrooms occupied by the better sort of patients were found clean and tidy, with basin-stands and strips of carpet, and the bedding was clean and abundant. The bedroom for the wet patients had a urinous smell, and the bedding, without being actually bad or dirty, was uncomfortable. The day-room was furnished with chairs, and accommodates the better-class patients, one or two of whom were sewing. The dirty patients were in the kitchen and laundry. They were all sufficiently clothed, and their appearance denoted a sufficient diet.

In Licensed
Houses.

Somerside
House,
Dalkeith.

From Entry of 16th September 1859.—The approach and garden of Somerside House indicate greater neatness and attention than when last visited. The proposed alterations alluded to by Dr. Coxé have been carried into effect, so that the family of the proprietor reside in the cottages at the gate, and all the patients are accommodated in the main house. Twelve were found in the public room on the ground floor, three in the dormitory behind the kitchen, one was in bed, and two were engaged in domestic occupations. All were perfectly tranquil, good-humoured, and contented. It is, however, necessary to notice that five of the number speak English so imperfectly that it is difficult for them to convey their wishes to the Reporter; one of those who retains considerable intelligence acts as interpreter to the others.

The community is described as healthy, and as having been so for many months. An examination of the daily register corroborates this statement, as, with the exception of entries as to the condition of an inmate abstaining from food, no record exists of attacks of bodily disease. This individual, J., appears ultimately to have died from inanition and general exhaustion; and while there is every reason to believe that she was treated judiciously, and that no ordinary effort was left untried to induce her to take food, the Reporter conceives it to be his duty to recommend in similar cases early resort to compulsory alimentation by means of the stomach pump, or some of the mechanical means now in use. A medical visit is paid about twice a week. Of the cases pointed out by Dr. Coxé, as scarcely suited for such an establishment, J. R. alone has been removed; and the necessity for his suggestion was to-day demonstrated by the fact, that while the bed linen, &c., was found on inspection to be clean, and while the rooms were unoccupied and the windows open, a strong urinous smell was observed in four dormitories. To the immediate removal of this drawback to health and comfort, either by a new classification of the patients, the introduction of fire-places, or the use of disinfectants, the serious attention of the proprietor is directed. . . . The Reporter is assured that so decided an improvement has taken place in the deportment of J. F., as to render interference of any kind unnecessary. All the registers were found to be correctly kept. The dress of the inmates appeared to be good and sufficient, except in the case of J. J., who wore a sort of canvas frock, and had neither cap, shoes, nor stockings. Her repugnance to the latter might easily be overcome by recourse, during winter at least, to locked boots. . . .

From Entry of 23d April 1859. . . . Since Dr. Browne's visit on 19th November 1858, two patients have been admitted, and one has been transferred

Spring-
bank
House,
Glasgow.

Condition of Lunatics. to Gartnavel, leaving three in the house. There are also three sane boarders; two of whom are friends of the proprietor, and the other is a former patient. . . . The patients seem to be treated with kindness, and are all chronic cases, occasionally a little troublesome, but not requiring any special treatment. In Licensed Houses. Their clothing and bedding call for no special remark. The asylum register is kept, but none of the other registers, with the exception of the patients' Spring-bank House. book, which serves also as the medical attendant's book. The medical attendant visits once a week.

From Entry of 24th September 1859. . . . No change has taken place in this house since last statutory visit. It contains the same individuals, who appear to be in the same mental condition. . . . They are under the care of, or are attended to by, Miss Anderson, a domestic servant, and two of the sane boarders. The house presented a gloomy and deserted aspect, but was generally clean and comfortable. The bedrooms of the patients, however, emitted an offensive smell, attributed to the dirty habits of the occupants, but due in some measure to the absence of ventilation and thorough cleansing. No books except the asylum register were produced. The Reporter believes that the inmates are treated kindly and forbearingly.

Tranent
Asylum,
Tranent.

From Entry of 28th April 1859. . . . Since last visit the appearance of the house has been considerably improved by the acquisition of several articles which give it a more homelike look; and the rooms occupied by the better class of females have been more especially improved. The female dormitories have a bare and comfortless aspect. . . . The bedding was generally in good condition. All the patients were seen, and were generally in good physical health, only one being in bed from a paralytic affection. Two are epileptic, and none are of dirty habits. The erotic patient, M. C., is still in the house; and though more excited than usual during the visit of strangers, is not a proper case for the establishment. One patient, E. H., was in seclusion in one of the dormitories. Owing to her excited condition at night, she occupies the small room that is taken off the passage. The dress of the whole was in tolerable order, and appeared sufficient. The diet appeared adequate, and several of the patients expressed themselves as treated with kindness. The registers and warrants of the new patients were examined. The register of restraint contains some entries of seclusion regarding E. H., but they are not regularly made, as required by the Statute. The Commissioner recommended the introduction of gas into the day-rooms and dormitories of the back buildings; and directed Mr. Davie's attention to several of the recommendations made at last visit.

From Entry of 2d July 1859. . . . All parts of the establishment were examined. The males and females were found mingled together in the garden. This association is said to have been in consequence of cleaning the apartments of the latter; but as this must certainly recur, the Commissioner would strongly recommend the expediency, or rather the necessity, of changing the back court, at present containing a pig sty, articles of various kinds, and implements of husbandry, into exercising ground for the males, while the garden is left for the females. This could easily be accomplished by opening up a door into the day room for males. . . . One female was in bed, but she did not suffer under bodily ailment. Another, E. H., was in seclusion in a room exhaling a strong noxious smell, in which it was stated females sleep during the night. It would appear that this patient has likewise been under physical restraint for some days, of which no record is preserved. In fact, the entries of seclusion are so defective as not to be regarded by the Commissioner as in compliance with the instructions of the Board. The sleeping room of this patient is likewise unsatisfactory. The Reporter discerned pieces of soiled bedding exposed to the air in the garden, in the presence of the patients. This practice should be discontinued. The health of the males is satisfactory. Only one case of excitement was discerned. The individual alluded to, M. C., still labours under erotomania, and must be removed whenever occasion offers. . . .

From Entry of 8th April 1859. . . . All the rooms in the house were inspected, and found comfortable and well aired. The billiard room floor has been carpeted, and now presents a comfortable well-furnished appearance. The patients were all seen with the exception of Mr. ——— who was out walking. As remarked in last report a considerable degree of liberty is allowed to a certain number of the patients which has never been abused. No patient was in restraint or seclusion, Mr. B., in reference to whom there are numerous entries of restraint by wristlets in the register, having died on the 6th inst. Since last visit a high wall which darkened one of the sleeping rooms has been lowered, and every wish is shown to act upon any suggestion made by the Commissioners. . . .

Condition
of Lunatics.In Licensed
Houses.White-
house
Asylum,
Inveresk.

From Entry of 29th July 1859. . . . The establishment of Whitehouse was inspected this day, and upon Wednesday the 27th, and found to contain 16 males and 24 females, of whom 10 are reported as curable, and 27 as employed. All the inmates were seen, the greater number being at the time of the visit in the garden and grounds behind the house. Private interviews were granted to Messrs. B. and U. The house has undergone no alteration since last inspected, and was found well and neatly kept. There is every reason to believe that the management of the inmates is humane and judicious; and as an illustration of the amount of liberty enjoyed by the patients, it may be mentioned that two have recently been spending some time at the Bridge of Allan, and one at Greenlaw; that four possess keys and go into the country at pleasure, but under certain restrictions, as to time and distance; that four visit their friends in Edinburgh, and elsewhere; and that nine attend places of public worship.

The efforts alluded to in our last report to establish a model training institution for idiots in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh have not yet been realized; and, in the meantime, the institution in Gayfield Square has been suspended.

In Idiot
Schools.

The Baldovan establishment, however, continues in operation, and we are glad to report that the principles on which it is conducted have assumed a more practical character. The following extracts from the entries of the Visiting Commissioners will illustrate its present condition:—

Baldovan
Asylum,
Dundee.

From Entry of 16th May 1859. . . . The present numbers are 7 males and 8 females. The more educable of the children were examined in reading. Two of them read fluently what they had been already taught, and several displayed a considerable knowledge of common objects; but the Commissioner is extremely doubtful as to the possibility of teaching any of them to read in such a manner as to afford them the means of self-instruction. For this reason, the Commissioner would earnestly press upon the attention of the teachers the propriety of directing the education of the children as much as possible into channels that will render them useful in the humble sphere of society to which most of them belong. He was pleased to hear that a male superintendent is shortly expected to take charge of the boys. The children were all clean and tidy in person and dress, and are evidently much attached to their governess, who discharges her duty with a zeal and earnestness which have produced a marked improvement in the manner in which the establishment is conducted. The dormitories were examined, and found clean and well ventilated, and the condition of the bedding was satisfactory. The physical condition of the children speaks highly in favour of the care and attention of all having charge of them.

From Entry of 28th November 1859.—Six individuals have been admitted into the establishment since last statutory visit in May. . . . All the inmates were examined and presented the aspect of physical health, and such an amount of quiet and gentleness as indicated contentment and enjoyment. M. V. was found in bed, rather, however, from debility and delicacy of constitution, than in consequence of specific ailment. The dress of the children, the dormitories, beds and bedding, were examined, and found to be clean

Condition of Lunatics. and comfortable. While there is good ground for commending the general arrangements and the exertions of the staff, the improvement which chiefly impressed the Reporter was the appointment of a superintendent who is to devote himself to the development of the muscular and physical powers of the inmates and to their industrial training. His pupils are committed to his charge for 4½ hours each day, during which they are taught or induced to work, to perform various acts together, and to engage in digging, wheeling barrows, &c. Fourteen can already, after a fashion, and in various degrees of perfection, use a spade, &c. One is training as a tailor, and with considerable prospect of success. The Reporter regards this arrangement as fraught with great benefit to the imbeciles, as involving still farther progress, and as indicative of a correct appreciation of the direction in which amelioration should be attempted.

In Poor-houses.

In another part of this Report we have already expressed an opinion that the detention of pauper lunatics in poorhouses is neither beneficial to the patients nor advantageous to the parishes. But although desirous to see the practice checked of converting the wards of poorhouses into substitutes for asylums, we are not prepared to recommend that the power of licensing wards in poorhouses should be altogether withdrawn from us, as the accommodation which some of them afford is sufficiently appropriate, and the spirit displayed by the parochial board sufficiently liberal, to warrant their being continued under certain restrictions. We would, however, propose that they should be licensed for the reception of selected cases only; and that full powers should be conferred upon us summarily to remove any patient for whose care and treatment, in our opinion, the proper appliances have not been provided. On the other hand, we would suggest that patients might be admitted for fourteen days, for observation, without any statutory order, provided notice of the admission of every such patient were immediately sent to us. Under such provisions, and with the liberty accorded us of sanctioning private houses for the reception of a limited number of patients without a license, we believe that the demand for accommodation in lunatic wards of poorhouses would become greatly restricted, and that in the course of time they might even be altogether dispensed with. This result would be all the more likely to ensue, were permission granted to receive a limited number of harmless or fatuous patients into the ordinary wards.

The care of patients requiring special medical and moral treatment should be undertaken under the auspices of the District Board; and we are therefore totally opposed to the continuance of those lunatic wards of poorhouses which receive all classes of patients.

The following Table shows the changes in the population of the lunatic wards of poorhouses during the year 1859:—

LICENSED WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey (Paisley),	33.0	39.0	16	16	7	10	3	2	8	2	43.750	62.500	24.242	5.130
2. Aberdeen,	19.5	17.5	7	7	18	3	2	1	1	...	...	42.857	5.128	...
3. Barony (Glasgow),	59.5	66.0	41	45	25	25	5	3	5	7	43.902	55.555	8.403	10.606
4. Burgh (Paisley),	17.0	24.5	17	21	10	15	6	5	3	3	58.823	71.429	17.647	12.245
5. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	11.0	15.0	12	18	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	6.666
6. Dunfermline,	8.0	11.5	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	8.888
7. Edinburgh,	25.0	81.0	6	6	1	1	5	4	8	6	16.666	20.000	32.000	7.407
8. Falkirk,	7.0	10.0	3	7	3	3	2	...	1	2	50.000	42.857	14.285	20.000
9. Glasgow,	56.0	86.5	37	45	13	24	2	10	16	6	35.135	53.333	28.571	6.935
10. Govan (Glasgow),	9.5	14.5	10	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6.896
11. Greenock,	27.0	42.5	14	28	6	18	4	2	4	3	42.857	64.285	14.814	7.058
12. Inverness,	2.0	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. South Leith,	6.5	10.0	1	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14. Linlithgow, (Aberdeen),	7.0	9.0	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	1.5	5.5	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	18.181
16. Rhins of Galloway (Stranraer),	27.0	37.5	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	2	...	...	22.222	5.333
17. St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh),	4.5	6.5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	24.444	15.384
18. Stirling, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL,	329.0	493.5	182	222	58	99	34	37	56	36	31.868	44.594	17.021	7.291

Condition
of Lunatics.

In Poor-
houses.

In our visits to the lunatic wards of those poorhouses which receive recent cases, we have generally found that a large proportion of the patients admitted have been affected with slight or temporary forms of insanity, requiring only separation from the sources of excitement to produce recovery. On analysing the foregoing Table, it will accordingly be seen that, in such houses, the proportion of admissions and discharges is very high in comparison to the average number of patients resident. In the Burgh Parish Poorhouse, for instance, the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, in the course of the year, is nearly as great as the average number resident; and in the poorhouses of the Abbey, Burgh, and Barony, and in those of Falkirk, Glasgow, and Greenock, which are the whole of those receiving recent cases, the admissions and discharges in 1859 were respectively 293 and 196, in an average resident number of 468. These figures show a much more active movement in the population of poorhouse lunatic wards than in that of public asylums and licensed houses; and we ascribe its cause to the comparatively large number of slight cases admitted into poorhouses. This fact will be made still more apparent by reference to Table III. of Appendix D, from which it appears that the proportion of patients discharged as recovered, during the first month after admission, is very much greater in poorhouses than in public asylums and licensed houses. Our recommendation to permit the reception of patients into poorhouses for a short period, on observation, without any judicial order, rests on the belief that the excitement in a considerable proportion subsides so speedily as to render their transmission to asylums unnecessary.

The following extracts from the entries of the Commissioners illustrate the present condition of the lunatic wards of poorhouses. A perusal of them will show that, while the treatment accorded the patients might generally be considered appropriate, were they to be looked upon as sane paupers and voluntary inmates, it cannot be regarded as proper for persons suffering from disease and prevented from discharging themselves. In forming an estimate of the nature of the accommodation provided for the insane poor in workhouses, these two points are very apt not to receive due consideration from members of parochial boards, who draw their conclusions from hurried visits, and are satisfied if they see clean wards and sufficiently-clothed inmates. But they do not realize the weary monotony of the patients' existence; their prolonged confinement to rooms, the clean bareness of which is in itself chilling and depressing; their scanty exercise in narrow yards; and the feelings of injustice which such treatment frequently engenders in the minds of those in whom disease has not altogether destroyed the power of reflection. The influence of these agencies is seen in the high mortality; one-sixth of the average number of male patients resident in poorhouses having died within the year.

But, although on the whole the physical wants of the patients are tolerably attended to in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, this is not always the case, as will be seen from a perusal of the extracts from the entries in the registers of the poorhouses of Greenock and

the Rhins of Galloway. We have, however, pleasure in reporting, that a very general disposition exists to remedy any abuses to which we direct attention, and to carry out any suggestions made for the improvement of the condition of the houses or patients. We direct attention to the poorhouses of the City of Glasgow, of the Abbey and Burgh parishes of Paisley, and of the Cunningham Combination, as among those most deserving of commendation.

From Entry of 2d and 4th February 1859. . . . The asylum contains at present 71 patients, of whom 34 are males and 37 females. About 40 are stated to belong to the parish, and the rest to be boarders sent in by other parishes. . . . All the patients were seen. . . . They were all well and warmly clothed, and were orderly in their dress and clean in their persons. The bedding was in good condition, and the supply of coverings ample. Only two patients are reported as habitually of dirty habits—they sleep on canvas stretchers, but are also supplied with straw mattresses. The sack of the mattress of one of these patients was not sufficiently dried before being replaced on the bed. All the patients were remarkably quiet; and this fact is the more worthy of notice, as no case has been refused admission during the last ten months. No patient was found in seclusion, but the register contains a record of 49 applications of seclusion, principally in the case of A— B—, who, on repeated occasions, has been secluded for several days in succession. No mechanical restraint has been used. . . .

The number of patients employed are registered as 14 males and 16 females, and the unemployed as 20 males and 21 females. The means of employment, however, are very deficient, and those that are registered as employed can be regarded as occupied only in a very limited degree. In ordinary asylums, a considerable number of the females are employed in the washing-house and laundry, and in the kitchen; but in this house all the washing and cooking is done by the ordinary inmates. The occupations of the female patients is accordingly restricted to the work of the wards and to sewing. The males are employed in agricultural labour, but no attempts have been made to occupy them in any other way; though in a manufacturing district many of the patients must have been trained to weaving and other handicrafts, which could easily be carried out. The Commissioner must speak in the highest terms of the clean and orderly condition of the house, but he cannot help remarking on the great want of objects to interest the patients, and to relieve the monotony of their existence. The furniture of the wards, too, is unrelieved by any chairs, &c., suitable for feeble or infirm patients. It is very desirable that a room were fitted up with proper comforts for such cases. On the whole, while the Commissioner is disposed to speak very highly of much that has been done, he cannot help expressing his opinion that a great deal remains to be done to make the house suitable for the reception and treatment of insane patients. . . .

The patients are still without the opportunity of attending religious service, but a new chaplain, the Commissioner is informed, will enter upon his duties in a few days, when Divine service will be regularly performed in the lunatic department.

From Entry of 26th October 1859. . . . Every inmate was seen, and had an opportunity of communicating with the Reporter, either in public or private. Several of the males were found actively employed, but the great majority were either in the airing-court or in the public rooms unoccupied, or, in a few cases, performing trifling domestic services. Three were confined to bed; two were in petticoat canvas dresses, one of whom is regarded as refractory, and is placed in a seclusion-room during the night. The females were distributed, with few exceptions, in the common halls; and although several were engaged in sewing, there is still a lack of active employment. The exceptions alluded to, consisted of one individual confined to bed; one placed in the airing-yard in consequence of excitement; and two confined in seclusion-rooms from labouring under epilepsy. . . .

All parts of the premises and establishment were examined. Covered sheds

Condition
of Lunatics.
In Poor-
houses.

Abbey
Parish
Poorhouse,
Paisley.

Condition of Lunatics. are now erected on the slope of each airing-ground, commanding as great an extent of the surrounding country as can be obtained, and are provided with seats and divided into compartments. A number of additional easy and sick chairs were observed in the public rooms, and appeared to be appreciated by the inmates. The rooms were remarkably clean and well arranged, the bedding and dress of the patients generally neat and sufficient, but the temperature was much below both what health and comfort demand. Except in a refractory-room, which had been occupied during the night, the atmosphere was free from all urinous and offensive smells. The patients were seen at dinner; and while the Reporter would suggest the introduction of plates, and ultimately of knives and forks, he willingly bears testimony to the quiet and orderly manner in which the meal was conducted, and the satisfaction expressed by the patients with the soup, beef, and bread which were served up. This state of matters is the more creditable, as the staff is temporarily reduced by the recent discharge of an attendant upon each side.

The chaplain of the poorhouse now visits the lunatic wards regularly, and public worship is celebrated twice a week, and it is believed with beneficial results.

Aberdeen. *From Entry of 3d May 1859.*— . . . The accommodation consists, on Poorhouse. both sides of the house, of two dormitories and a day-room. There are no single rooms, nor any means of isolating noisy cases, so that it is extremely important that the greatest care should be taken to admit only quiet cases. The males are described as generally quiet and easily managed; but one or two of the females are said to be noisy, and to disturb the tranquillity of the house both by day and by night. For instance, M. B., an epileptic, takes frequent fits during the night, when her screams disturb the sleep of all in the same room or dormitory; another patient, M. P., is talkative and abusive, and generally keeps up a disturbance during the whole day. It appears very doubtful to the Commissioner whether this patient should be in the lunatic wards at all. She is certainly of weak mind, but her excitement appears to be more due to what she considers unjust confinement than to any mental affection. She was admitted as an ordinary pauper, and transferred to the lunatic wards, principally, it would appear, to prevent her discharging herself. She formerly maintained herself by hawking, and partly perhaps by begging, and is prepared to do so again if discharged. To the Commissioner, it appears exceedingly doubtful whether she is a proper case for detention as a lunatic; certainly she is not a proper case for the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, as by her abuse and noise she very much destroys the comfort of the other patients. Among the females is another patient, J. E., who would probably be better in a private house, if any suitable person could be found to take charge of her. The patients generally are congenital idiots and old chronic cases of insanity; but there are still among them several who would be happier and better under private care than in the poorhouse, if proper parties could be found with whom to place them. . . . The Commissioner would strongly urge the introduction of some comfortable seats and chairs, especially for the use of the feeble, aged, and infirm. At present there is no choice between lying in bed and using benches and stools without backs. On the male side one patient, and on the female side two patients, were in bed. It most frequently happens that a change to an easy chair would be a most grateful break in such cases. Other little amenities of furniture might also be gradually introduced, and a more homelike character given to the wards. The bedding of the patients was, on the whole, clean and sufficient in quantity, but some more attention to cleanliness in the bedding of the dirty patients is desirable, especially on the male side. For instance, the sheet of one of the beds was replaced after being merely scraped free from the dirt passed on it during the night. . . . In dress, the patients were sufficiently provided as regards quantity, but the clothing of the males was frequently in bad condition. . . . The patients are under the care of a male and female paid attendant, assisted by ordinary inmates. The male attendant has £14 a year wages and his board; the female, £8 a year and board. The means of occupation for the males are limited to teasing oakum; about 13 of them are so employed in the day-room between break-

fast and dinner. The females do a little sewing or knitting. The house-work appears principally to be done by ordinary inmates. About 10 of the males take their meals in the house, and these 10 also attend chapel. For the others there appear to be no religious exercises—this number including all the females. Indeed, there is a great want of amusements, recreation, and occupations, of anything to break the monotony of existence.

From Entry of 3d August 1859. . . . The Commissioner notices with pleasure an improvement in the treatment of the patients and management of the wards since his visit in May. On the female side, an experienced attendant has been procured who was formerly employed in the Aberdeen Asylum, and more recently in one of the English county asylums. Her wages are £12 annually—a remuneration considerably in advance of what was given her predecessor; though, perhaps, not sufficient to retain her services permanently. It is arranged that this attendant shall sleep in the lower dormitory, so that her present room may be available for the accommodation of any patient requiring to be separated from the others.

Of the female patients two were in bed, but more from general frailty than any actual disease. One of these is reported to be habitually of wet habits; and three other patients are said to be occasionally wet. The bedding was all in good condition; and there was no unpleasant or urinous smell in either of the dormitories. The clothing was clean and tidy.

Of the male patients, one was in bed from indisposition; the others were engaged in teasing oakum or in walking in the airing-courts. They were all sufficiently clothed; but, in several instances, their dress was dirty from their occupation, and in others it was not in good condition. The Commissioner was informed that improved clothing is to be immediately introduced. Some progress has been made in carrying out the recommendations made in former reports. In the airing-courts on both sides, grass-plots with flower-borders have been laid down; and the men have been furnished with bowls and ninepins. A pair of pigeons have been introduced into the female day-room; and a clock into that of the males. Many recommendations remain to be carried out; but this commencement will assuredly lead to the adoption of others. All the patients were quiet and orderly, and were generally cheerful; and the general aspect of the wards gave indications of the good results that may be expected from liberal means of treatment.

From Entry of 19th April 1859. . . . The present numbers are 56 Barony males and 70 females. All the patients were seen, and are composed of recent and chronic cases in the usual proportions of the population of an asylum, as all cases occurring in the parish are received. The building, however, is not well adapted for the care and treatment of all cases indiscriminately, as the want of single rooms prevents the proper separation of the noisy from the tranquil. The only means of separation, during the night, consists of two seclusion rooms in the male and female departments respectively; and these rooms are dark and ill-ventilated, and are calculated for the detention of violent cases, not for the accommodation of those who are simply restless and noisy at night, but who disturb the rest both of attendants and patients in the large dormitories. It is quite impossible that the patients can ever be properly treated, until some cheerful single rooms are provided. The Commissioner must also comment upon the want of proper accommodation for the sick. They are located in cheerless rooms unprovided with open fires, and destitute of all appropriate furniture for the relief and comfort of frail and weakly patients. Attention must also be called to the facts, that the sick are left without attendants during the night; and that the seclusion rooms in which the most violent and doubtful cases are placed, are separated by the sick-rooms on the one floor, and the wet dormitories on the other, from any part of the house in which there are attendants. . . . The present staff of attendants consists of 4 paid males and an ordinary inmate, and of 4 paid females. . . . The patients were all seen. Some of them were rather excited; and more means of classification during the day would also be an advantage. The day-rooms were rather crowded; and, both on the male and female side, there is deficiency of objects that would tend to relieve the mono-

Condition
of Lunatics.In Poor-
houses.Aberdeen
Poorhouse.Barony
Parish
Poorhouse,
Glasgow.

Condition
of Lunatics.
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In Poor-
houses,
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Barony
Parish
Poorhouse.

tonous existence of the patients. A few benches with backs would be found of great service. The dress of the females was generally clean and tidy; but that of the males was frequently dirty—the dirt showing the more from the material being white moleskin. In quantity it was always sufficient. The bedding throughout the house was clean and in good condition. The occupation of the males consists principally in working in the grounds, in assisting in housework, and teasing cotton. About 20 are engaged in the fields. The females find occupation in sewing and other female employments. The means of recreation are deficient; but it is hoped that a soirée given to the patients a few days ago, and which is described as having gone off well, may lead to the introduction of stated periodical amusements. About 30 males and 25 females attend chapel, which is a low proportion. No patient was found in seclusion or under restraint; and, from the entries in the register, it appears that restraint has been used only once, and seclusion five times since last visit. The means of restraint appear to have been leather muffs; and the utmost duration of seclusion was seven hours. The sanitary condition of the house is satisfactory—only one male and one female being under medical treatment. . . .

From Entry of 1st November 1859. . . . The lunatic wards of this poorhouse were inspected this day, and found upon the whole clean and neat; but the temperature was much lower than is desirable in any case, but especially where a large proportion of the inmates are of exhausted constitution, languid circulation, and degraded tendencies. The bedding and dress of the patients were generally clean and satisfactory; flannels being worn by every individual. The lavatories upon the female side exhaled an offensive smell. They are not of the most approved construction; and the supply of water is reported as deficient. Cleanliness and comfort would be greatly promoted in the male department were urinals provided in the passages and other suitable places, and in the airing-yard, where the state of the privy was wet and disgusting.

The Reporter concurs in the observations of Dr. Cox, but has now to report that both sick-rooms are carpeted; that backs and stuffed bottoms have been added to the seats; and that two rooms, at the extremities of the first and second floor in each department, are about to be converted into single rooms. Eight of these will thus be secured, and they appear to be of sufficient dimensions. . . . The present population consists of 62 males and 68 females.

. . . In consequence of the inclement state of the weather, about 40 males were engaged in teasing cotton; which should, however, be regarded rather as a substitute for work than as actual employment. Under ordinary circumstances a number of the males engage in field labour. No person was under restraint of any kind, nor in seclusion, when the house was visited; and it appears from the register that seclusion has only been resorted to upon five occasions in four different cases, and for periods varying from eight to seventeen hours, during the last six months.

Burgh
Poorhouse,
Paisley.

From Entry of 2d February 1859.—The asylum, at this date, contains 41 patients, of whom 16 are males and 25 females. Since last statutory visit of 27th August, there has been 17 admissions—6 of males and 11 of females; 15 discharges—3 of males and 12 of females; and 1 death of a male. There has likewise been an escape. It is not known how this took place, but it is supposed it was owing to the negligence of the attendant in leaving a door in the airing-court open, through which the patient got into a place in which lumber is kept, and by which he was assisted over the wall. He was discovered next day in the house of relatives, who objected to his returning to the asylum; and while the attendant returned for instructions he cut his throat. Of the 15 discharges, 14 are entered as recoveries, and 1 as relieved. The number of recoveries is thus very high,—a result due to the large proportion of recent cases among the admissions, no fewer than 11 being under a month's duration when admitted. . . .

The patients appeared to be all sufficiently clothed and fed, and the rooms were all clean, and the bedding in good condition, with sufficient coverings; but the structural defects of the house are such that it can never consti-

tute an appropriate place for the treatment of lunatics. It is too confined and prison-like. However, there are some improvements of which it is capable, and which the Commissioner recommends to be made. A water-closet in connexion with the male day-room would obviate the necessity under which the patients at present labour of traversing the airing-court; and the paving of the walks of the airing-court, or protecting them by sheds, would greatly tend to keep the patients clean and dry. Any increase of the size of the airing-yard, however small, would be a great improvement, as would also be an additional work-room for the men. About 9 males and 14 females are the average numbers registered as employed. On Sunday last, 14 males and 20 females attended chapel. One patient, a female, was in seclusion; and the register contains 5 entries of seclusion since last visit, applicable to 4 patients—the longest period being for 4½ days. Restraint has not been had recourse to. The house is well heated by warm air, the thermometer marking 65° in the female day-room.

From Entry of 25th October 1859.—The wards contain to-day 19 males and 26 females, in all 45; of whom 19 are regarded as curable. . . . The impression received as to their cleanliness, comfort, and management was perfectly satisfactory. Three of the number were in bed; and the offensive and urinous smell diffused through the apartments which they occupied contrasted strongly with the sweetness and seeming purity of the atmosphere in other parts of the establishment. Every room was visited, and found well kept and orderly; the temperature ranging, as indicated by thermometer, from 46° to 62°. It is stated, however, that when the windows are closed, and the stoves fully acting, in the evening the average heat is about 60°. The house was seen under some disadvantages, as alterations are now going forward in providing a water-closet for the males, close to the door of the sitting-room, which will render it unnecessary for them to cross the airing-yard in wet or cold weather; and in substituting pavement for the present soft earthen walks in both airing-yards. The Reporter is encouraged by the obvious disposition on the part of the parochial board to carry into effect the suggestions of the Board of Lunacy, as conducive to the wellbeing of the individuals committed to their charge, to urge upon their attention the necessity for erecting a similar water-closet for the accommodation of the females, and for enlarging the airing-yards as much as possible. At present, these courts are altogether disproportioned to the necessities of the inmates for air and exercise. It is very creditable to the authorities, that during the past season a considerable number (14) of the lunatics have been able to enjoy excursions on the Clyde under the superintendence of the governor and matron. It is further pleasing to hear that judiciously-selected members of the community are allowed to attend public amusements in town. . . . It is stated that 22 are generally employed, and that 34 attend public worship.

Since last statutory visit there have been 31 patients admitted, for whose detention the requisite Sheriffs' orders were produced. 24 have been discharged—16 of these as restored to health, and 5 have died. . . .

While many of the patients looked pale and etiolated, the fact that no individual is now under medical treatment, and that the health of the community has been excellent for many months, demonstrate that notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which the establishment labours, the care and attention bestowed upon this part of the community are praiseworthy, and have been so far successful.

From Entry of 21st May 1859.—The first statutory visit was paid this day. The wards are licensed to receive 16 male and 16 female patients, Class II. The first inmate was admitted 28th March 1859, and there are now 4 males and 9 females. . . . 10 of them have been previously confined in asylums; and all, with the exception of J. H., who is noisy and loquacious, appear to belong to the class of the insane for whom such establishments are temporarily licensed. . . . The 4 males are employed in the grounds, or in pumping water; and 6 of the females were engaged in flowering, &c. . . . The diet is more abundant than that recommended, and all male workers are served

Condition
of Lunatics.In Poor-
houses.Burgh
Poorhouse,
Paisley.Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse,
Irvine.

Condition of Lunatics. with 4 oz. of bread in addition to their ordinary allowance. . . . Two paid attendants, of respectable appearance, have been secured. They are man and wife—the former receiving £22, 10s. per annum, and rations; the latter, £12, 10s. per annum, and rations. The Reporter has to express his great gratification with the cleanliness, order, and comfort which at present prevail, and with the influence which the previous experience of the governor is exercising upon existing and proposed arrangements. . . .

In Poor-houses.
Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

From Entry of 14th November 1859.—The present numbers are 11 males and 15 females, a large proportion of whom have been removed from asylums. With the exception of one lad, they are all paupers of the combination. For this patient, 8s. 6d. a week is paid; but it appears from the return of the governor to the Board of Supervision, that the average cost for each inmate, including children, for the half year ended June 1859, amounted to 9s. 6½d. a week. This sum, however, includes 5s. 0½d., as the estimated proportion of rent. The house, which cost about £14,000, was built for 275 inmates, but the largest number hitherto admitted is only 127, including the lunatic patients. Were the house full, the average cost of each inmate would of course be materially diminished.

Every part of the lunatic department was inspected, and all the patients seen. With the exception, perhaps, of J. H. and S. M., they appear to be all such cases as it was contemplated should be received; but the Commissioner is not disposed to recommend their removal, unless the comfort of the other inmates should appear to the surgeon to demand it. With the exception of H., all the patients were tranquil; and all, without exception, were remarkably clean in person and dress, and were well and warmly clothed. There has been only one death since the wards were opened; and the patients, with one exception, are in good bodily health. The day-rooms and sleeping-rooms were both exceedingly clean and tidy, well ventilated, and free from all unpleasant smells, and the bedding was clean and in good condition. Only one patient is occasionally of dirty habits, and her bed also was thoroughly clean. The thermometer in the day-room marked 58° Fahrenheit; some of the females complained of cold, and it may therefore be advisable somewhat to increase the temperature, especially as there are no open fires to which they can resort. A considerable portion of the floor of the sleeping-rooms is flagged; and on this account, and partly also on account of general comfort, the Commissioner would recommend that the flags should be covered with matting, and strips of carpet placed by the beds. He would also suggest that the bare monotony of the walls should be broken with a few prints, and that an easy-chair or two should be provided for the use of the weakly and infirm, who at present have no choice between lying in bed and sitting on hard benches. The diet of the patients is very liberal and good, but it might be advisable gradually to introduce an improved way of serving it. Several of the females were occupied in sewing and knitting, and the males were occasionally employed in the grounds. The airing-courts are dull, and command no view; and on this account, and also from the beneficial effect which extended exercise brings with it, it is recommended that both males and females should get occasional walks beyond the premises. With two or three exceptions, all the patients attend public worship, and they are supplied with periodicals of an amusing and instructive character. The paid attendants receive £35 of wages, besides their rations, so that their emoluments may be estimated at about £70 or £75. A resident chaplain has to-day been appointed. Altogether an enlightened and liberal spirit is displayed in the management of the house, and with a very satisfactory result. The recommendations in the last entry have met with due attention, and water is now copiously introduced by means of a steam-engine. . . .

Dunfermline Poor-house.

From Entry of 11th May 1859. . . . All parts of the wards were examined and found to be clean and tidy. The lavatory for the females is small and dark, and would be greatly improved by removing the wall and corridor separating it from the adjoining passage. The recommendation of the Commissioners has been attended to, so far as the provision, for each room, of an arm-chair and backs to the benches is concerned; but no alteration has taken

place in the airing-courts, and four females were found basking bareheaded in the sun, upon the gravel, on the space allotted to them, which was littered with rags, pieces of iron, &c., and not in a satisfactory state. The attendants provided were formerly paupers, and receive 4s. per month, clothes, and extra diet. If they merit the eulogium pronounced upon their qualities, this remuneration appears inadequate. It is to be observed that the patients occupy their sleeping places as day-rooms,—a faulty arrangement in itself, and one not absolutely necessary, so long as the inmates do not exceed the present number. . . . The dinner was tasted and found to be good. In addition to the diet recommended by the Board, all receive an additional meal of tea, and six ounces of bread. There is evidently progressive improvement, and, it is believed, a desire to improve, in the governing and official body of this establishment; and the Reporter has no doubt that the inmates are treated with kindness.

Condition
of Lunatics.
—
In Poor-
houses.
—
Dunfer-
mline Poor-
house.

From Entry of 20th October 1859.—The statutory visit of these wards, made this day, satisfied the Reporter as to their order and cleanliness; the bedding was scrupulously clean, and the dress of the patients satisfactory. The Reporter would, however, suggest the use of flannels, especially for the aged and infirm women. The noonday meal was seen, and appeared sufficient, but greater attention should be directed to serving it neatly and comfortably. . . . No special complaints were made, but R. B. made urgent demands for liberation. It appears that this person has been under the restraint of iron shackles for two days since last visit, in consequence of threatening to kill and injure the medical officer and others. These menaces have been frequently uttered, and have suggested doubt as to his being a safe and proper inmate for such an establishment. His age, and the nature of his malady, support this view; and in the event of any recurrence of such symptoms, the Reporter would recommend his removal to a public or licensed asylum. The camisole was in use this morning in the case of G. H., in consequence of harmless excitement. The suggestions of the Commissioners have been so far attended to that the wall separating the airing-courts has been removed, and they are much better kept. They might be still further improved by relaying the sward and providing walks. No change has, however, been effected as to the provision of sitting rooms, distinct from the dormitories, nor any alteration in the lavatories for the females. . . . The wards are now superintended by paid attendants—the male receiving £12 per annum and board; the female £8 and board. They sleep in the smaller dormitory beside their respective charges. . . .

From Entry of 12th May 1859. . . . The mortality (8 males and 7 Edinburgh females) is regarded as unusually large, but seems to have resulted from diseases generally associated with mental derangement, and not from the prevalence of any epidemic. The nature of the forms of mental disease under treatment may partially explain this circumstance, as, although many cases of melancholia, theomania, monomania, &c., are met with, the great majority are in a state of dementia, associated with grave affections of the nervous system. . . . The anomaly in which the establishment is placed is not confined merely to the reception and detention of a number of persons said to be insane, without legal authority for doing so, but extends to the consignment of the insane to the care of ordinary pauper inmates, disqualified by want of proper training and experience, if not by their antecedents, for so important a charge—to the superintendence of insane males by female nurses—to the absence of any effective separation of the sexes. . . . One woman was found by the Visiting Committee (see entry 25th January 1859) “continually under restraint.” She has since been removed to Morningside. With this exception, no restraint of any sort has been resorted to since last visit. One female was found secluded in her bedroom.

The water-closet, formerly recommended, has been introduced into the wards 7 and 8.

The dinner was seen and tasted; the broth was excellent; greater variety, however, is suggested.

Condition of Lunatics. The Reporter is of opinion that much care and kindness are bestowed upon the inmates. . . . He is further of opinion that they are judiciously treated, so far as the knowledge of the guardians extends ; but he is compelled to record his deliberate opinion, that all such efforts must to a great degree be frustrated by the position, construction, and arrangements of the establishment ; that as it was never designed for, it is scarcely capable of being converted into an hospital for the insane, or even into a dépôt for incurable cases.

In Poor-houses.

Edinburgh City Poor-house.

From Entry of 27th August 1859.—Since the statutory visit on the 9th May, twelve patients have been admitted into the east division of the poorhouse ; but of these, eight have been already discharged, including six transferred to Morningside. As pointed out in former reports, the practice is to receive patients for observation, before determining whether the Sheriff's order shall be applied for, for retaining the patients in the wards of this house, or for sending them to an asylum. Hence there are many entries in the register regarding patients who are never reported to the Lunacy Board as having been inmates of the poorhouse. Only two deaths have occurred since last visit, both owing to disease of the brain.

The Commissioner inspected the lunatic wards on the 25th inst. The number of inmates was then 96 ; of whom 22 were males and 74 females. Only 4 males and 42 females were under the Sheriff's order. It is, however, stated that immediate steps will be taken for legalizing the detention of the remainder.

The establishment has undergone no material change since last visit, but measures appear to be in contemplation, either for the removal of the male patients to the country, or for a thorough improvement of the existing premises. The difficulty of providing suitable occupation for them in the town is one great reason for preferring the former alternative.

All the inmates were seen, with the exception of five who were absent on leave, and their physical condition was found satisfactory. The bedding and clothing were clean and in good order, and the patients presented every appearance of a sufficient diet. No one was found under restraint or in seclusion, and there was an absence of all undue excitement. Many of the females were engaged in sewing, but the males may be said to be entirely without occupation.

The wards were clean and well ventilated. The registers required by the Lunacy Act have been provided, but it is found impossible to keep them, so long as the present system of "observation" continues in operation.

The vagrants are now received into the west division.

Falkirk Poorhouse.

From Entry of 14th April 1859. . . . The two males admitted are both suicidal cases—the one having attempted suicide by cutting his throat, and the other by strangulation. Of the female admissions one is a transfer from Gartnavel, and the other is a young girl of eleven, whose insanity was the consequence of fever. She is now convalescent. Of the male patients, four were in bed, namely, the two suicidal cases, S. and M., and W. M., and A. W. M. is affected with general paralysis, and is suffering from bed sores. He was lying on a canvas stretcher, over one of the zinc troughs, which was wet with his urine. The alteration made on his bed, with the view of preventing a circulation of air below the stretcher, does not meet the views of the Commissioner, and he is of opinion that the beds used by the wet patients are capable of being greatly improved. M. is very noisy ; and from the position of his room, and the imperfect deafening of the partition walls, he is heard over the whole male department. A. W., who occupies the wet dormitory along with him, is an epileptic patient, not generally of wet habits, and is also at present noisy. S., one of the suicidal patients, occupies a dormitory with two other patients. He appears to have been in a desponding condition owing to a disease of the skin, and a confirmed habit of taking opium. He is reported as greatly improved since he entered, but he is still much emaciated, and requires a liberal diet. . . . The other suicidal patient, P. M., is a private case, admitted on an emergency. He occupies a room alone ; but the Commissioner would con-

sider his safety better provided for if he were more under surveillance through the night, and indeed also through the day. The Commissioner cannot avoid recording his opinion that these wards form a very unsuitable residence for suicidal patients. The total want of everything even approaching to amenity, and the prison-like aspect of the whole building, cannot fail to exercise a prejudicial influence upon them.

Since last visit the general diet of the patients has been improved, and a wish is shown to meet the wishes and recommendations of the Commissioners; but the defects of the building are such that it is difficult to see how it can ever be made an appropriate place for the detention of patients. . . .

From Entry of 11th October 1859. . . . The management of the inmates is now confided to an attendant and his wife, who had some previous experience in Gartnavel, and are said to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner. . . . These persons receive £45 per annum, food, gas, washing, and the use of separate apartments. All parts of the building were visited and found free from offensive smells, with the exception of the east room on the male, and the room for dirty patients on the female side. The beds and bedding were clean, but not tidily made, especially on the male side.

The Reporter is doubtful whether W— and C— are suitable cases for the lunatic wards of a poorhouse. Their mental condition appears to be such as to require that they should be placed frequently in their rooms, otherwise the quiet and tranquillity of the other patients would be disturbed by their presence. In connexion with this subject, it is matter for regret that no separate sitting-room can be provided for convalescent or calm cases. There are several of these at present on the female side of the house, and they were found seated in the west room, which is overcrowded as a dormitory, and contained one female in bed, besides three who had left the dining hall. Concurring entirely in the remarks of Dr. Coxé as to the unsuitableness of such wards for suicidal cases, it may be added that they should not receive even individuals in an excitable condition, or requiring rigid supervision; for, notwithstanding their prison-like aspect, and the provision of walls fourteen feet in height, two escapes have been effected since last visit, and two individuals, L. and C., are now at large, who left the establishment in this manner during the past year. . . . The Reporter, though compelled to revert to the objectionable structural arrangement, is impressed with the belief that the patients are kindly treated, and that the parochial board is disposed to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the insane inmates.

From Entry of 19th April 1859. . . . The present numbers comprehend 51 males and 89 females; the house being licensed for 60 males and 90 females. The cases admitted are generally of recent origin; the malady in 12 of the 23 last admissions not exceeding a week's duration when received. As a general rule, all the cases occurring in the parish are received here for treatment; only such cases as are brought before the Sheriff at the instance of the Fiscal being sent to Gartnavel. All the patients were seen, and found very quiet and orderly, clean and tidy in person and dress, sufficiently clothed, and giving every indication of receiving sufficient diet. Only one male and three females were under medical treatment. Since last visit an assistant has been given to the medical attendant, and every disposition is shown by the parochial authorities to carry out the suggestions and recommendations of the Commissioners. Accordingly, a stove has been introduced into the dormitory, which was formerly imperfectly warmed, and the attendants are so disposed at night as to exercise an efficient surveillance over the patients. The present staff of attendants consists of three paid male, and four paid female attendants, who are assisted by ordinary inmates. On the male side a night attendant has been appointed chiefly for the purpose of raising the wet patients, and the experiment is found to work very satisfactorily. On the female side, though there is no regular night watch, the patients are raised at twelve, and again early in the morning; and in this way the number of regularly wet patients is greatly diminished. Altogether the treatment of the patients is conducted with an evident desire to promote their welfare. The

Condition of Lunatics.

In Poor-houses.

Falkirk Poorhouse.

Glasgow City Poor-house.

Condition of Lunatics. house was clean and well aired, and the bedding was all clean and carefully kept. For the wet patients both canvas stretchers and divided straw mattresses are in use, but on the whole the latter are preferred. The dormitories were comfortable in appearance, and many of the single rooms were provided with strips of carpet and chairs. The day-rooms, however, are dull, owing, in a great measure, to the height of the windows, and the want of appropriate furniture. It would be a great improvement to supply more comfortable benches than those at present in use. About one-half of the patients are employed; the men principally in working in the grounds, and the females in sewing, knitting, and other female occupations. There is, however, a want of ground for the continued occupation of the patients; and this is perhaps the greatest drawback under which the establishment labours.

In Poor-houses.

Glasgow City Poor-house.

From Entry of 24th September 1859. . . . All parts were minutely examined; all patients spoken with, and afforded an opportunity of making whatever observations might occur to them. There were two demands for immediate liberation, but no complaints or accusations such as deserve the name; whereas, in many instances distinct and unequivocal expressions of contentment and gratitude for the diet, comfort, and general management, were volunteered to the Reporter. He would allude specially to B., D., and J., upon the male side.

Two individuals were found in bed; they were confined, however, by infirmity, and not by disease. Two only are recorded as under medical treatment for bodily disease, and these were moving about. The health of the community has been highly satisfactory during the summer months; and although seven deaths have occurred, these have followed general paralysis, phthisis, and epilepsy, and other diseases connected with the constitutional affection of the individuals, and not with the circumstances in which they are placed. Great quiet and order pervaded the institution.

Govan Poorhouse, Glasgow.

From Entry of 22d April 1859.—Visited the lunatic wards of the poor-house, which at present contain 8 males and 14 females. All have previously been inmates of asylums, with the exception of two brought from the ordinary wards, and one from the parish. The accommodation consists of a large dormitory, and two day-rooms for the males and females respectively. The males are all described as quiet and easily managed, and are as a class superior to the females, who, with one or two exceptions, are not capable of any employment. The males are occupied in house work, pumping water, &c., and generally go out for a walk with an attendant in the after part of the day. All the males are of cleanly habits, and their wards, bedding, and clothing were found clean and in good order, and sufficient in quantity. One female is of wet habits, and two or three are said to be occasionally noisy during the night. As there are no single rooms, and no means of separating excited patients from the others, it is obvious that the greatest care should be exercised in selecting cases for admission, otherwise the comfort of all the peaceable inmates will be sacrificed. The diet of the patients is according to Class C of the Board of Supervision, and the appearance of the patients gives every indication that it is sufficient. Though the visit was made at rather an early hour, all the patients were found dressed, the wards all in order, and the house clean and free from any offensive smell. The paid male attendant receives £36 a year; he was formerly attendant at Gartnavel. The female paid attendant was lately dismissed on account of some irregularity, and another has not yet been appointed; meanwhile the patients are under the charge of an ordinary inmate.

From Entry of 29th October 1859. . . . A very decided improvement has been effected in the male department, by the removal of the wall which bounded the airing-yard on the east side, and the consequent increase of the provision for exercise. All the parts of this division were found to be scrupulously clean and tidy; and although the order and neatness on the female side were not so conspicuous, the impression by all the arrangements was satisfactory. . . . A considerable collection of books and periodicals was found in the public room of the males, who have, besides, access to the library in the poorhouse. Of fourteen male patients seven are readers.

The clothes and bedding were examined and found to be ample, and of good quality. The temperature of the dormitories, as ascertained by thermometer during the night, is reported to be 65°. Condition of Lunatics.

In Poor-houses.

From Entry of 17th May 1859. . . . The present population of the lunatic wards amounts to 64; of whom 37 are females and 27 males. Of these about 8 are regarded as curable, and 17 are engaged in various occupations. . . . The diet has undergone some modification since last entry. Four ounces of animal food are now given four times a week, and a substantial soup, to the extent of thirty-two ounces every day. The latter was tasted. In addition to this, the usual allowance, 12 patients were allowed beef tea; 5, stimulants; 2, eggs; 24, tea, &c. All parts of the house were visited; the beds and bedding narrowly examined, and found to be scrupulously clean and neat. Taking into consideration that though the rooms are lofty, the structure of the sleeping wards is most faulty; that there are three epileptics generally of dirty habits, and six patients habitually so, the absence of offensive smells was creditable. Greenock Poorhouse.

Every lunatic was seen, and they were on the whole clean and tranquil. A large proportion of them were in the airing-yards, and exposed to a very hot sun. In connexion with this, the Reporter would recommend that a verandah should be erected, however simple and rude, for shelter in each place of exercise; and that the females be supplied with cotton bonnets, such as those used by field-workers. He would also point out the unseemliness of exposing the bedding on the sward in these courts. The recommendation formerly urged as to the privies has not been attended to; and as the process of cleaning was going on during the visit, the full amount of the evil could be estimated. The seats in the airing-yard should be more numerous, and should, in common with all of those in use in the day-rooms, &c., be provided with backs. The Reporter is pleased to find that suggestions somewhat similar to these have already been made by the medical officer of the establishment.

The staff of attendants consists of one male attendant at 18s. per week and part of his food, and another at 16s. per week without food; one female superintendent at 10s. per week, and another at £5 per annum, with clothes and diet superior to those of the ordinary paupers, from which class she is drawn. The latter appointment is of doubtful expediency.

A bagatelle board has been procured since last report; one daily paper is supplied by the house, another by the kindness of an individual; from the same source the Illustrated News is obtained; and there is access to a library containing 200 volumes; of which, however, little advantage is taken. There is evidence that the inmates are kindly treated; but a more enlightened and humane treatment would consist in devising means of employment, and in taking advantage of the remaining capacities of the inmates in contributing to their own happiness and to the amelioration of their condition.

From Entry of 15th November 1859. . . . The present numbers include 28 men and 46 women, giving an increase of 1 male and 9 female patients since the house was last visited. In consequence of the excess of female patients, one of the male day-rooms has been converted into a dormitory for the women.

Every part of the lunatic department of the house was inspected, and all the patients seen. Both males and females were tranquil and orderly, and no one was in seclusion. On referring to the register, it appears that seclusion has been used only on seven occasions since last visit—the longest period being for eight days, and the causes epileptic and acute mania. The sanitary condition of the house has been very favourable. As mentioned, there has been only two deaths; and at present only two patients, both males, are in bed from bodily ailments, which do not appear to be of a severe character. Three men and four women are of dirty habits; and continue to occupy beds of an objectionable character. The patients sleep on canvas stretchers, with the intervention of a bit of blanket only; and have, at present, for covering only one pair of blankets and a coverlet; or sometimes two of the last, should the attendant have them. It is evident that this amount of bed-clothing is

Condition of Lunatics. quite insufficient for the health and comfort of these patients at this season. Indeed, the bed-coverings throughout the house are too scanty ; many of the beds of the cleanly patients having only one pair of blankets. It is said that no complaints have been made by the patients of insufficient bed-clothing ; but the Commissioner would merely remark in answer to this, that the attendant has three pairs of blankets on his own bed, and does not find them at all oppressive. It should be borne in mind that the supply of hot air ceases at 6 P.M. ; and that the temperature of the rooms must necessarily fall considerably during the night. The bedding was all scrupulously clean however, though occasionally the sheets and pillow-slips were greatly patched. The body-clothing of the patients was in good condition, and appeared to be sufficient in quantity. The temperature of the house is well sustained by hot air ; but there is no thermometer to mark the precise degree to which it is heated.

In Poor-houses.

Greenock Poorhouse.

The Commissioner has again to comment on the want of amenity and comfort in the furniture of the day-rooms ; and he would strongly urge the introduction of benches with backs, and some comfortable chairs for sickly and infirm patients. The bare monotony of the walls should also be relieved by some cheap prints ; and the sleeping-rooms of the quieter patients be laid with strips of carpet. Some efforts should really be made to give the house the aspect of an hospital for the treatment of disease, and to remove the *poorhouse* look which is at present so painfully apparent.

Owing to the males having been deprived of one of their day-rooms, the means of classification is in their case in a corresponding degree limited, and the remaining day-room is overcrowded. . . . Only 6 men and 9 women are registered as employed ; leaving no less than 22 men and 37 women without the means of occupation. This is a state of matters greatly to be deplored ; but, in the existing state of uncertainty as to change in the law of lunacy, it is not probable that any means will be at present adopted to remedy it. About 13 men and 24 women attend the religious services on Sunday.

The diet appears to be in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Lunacy, and such of the patients as were questioned spoke of it as ample.

South Leith Poor-house.

From Entry of 14th April 1859. . . . The house was quite clean and orderly, and presented much more of a homely domestic character than is usually found in such establishments. The bedding and clothing of the patients were clean and sufficient ; and the general impression produced was very favourable. All the patients were described as proper cases for the house, though one male and one female are occasionally a little difficult to manage. Almost the whole of the females were engaged in sewing, knitting, and housework. The males are not a class fit for employment. Paid attendants have been engaged—one for the males, and another for the females. The former receives £18 of wages, and the latter £10. Both of these had experience in asylums, and appear well qualified for their duties. . . .

From Entry of 3d September 1859. . . . The dress, aspect, and deportment of all were satisfactory ; and if an opinion can be founded upon the quietude and general contentment prevailing, and, after so brief and imperfect an examination, they appear to be suitable cases for such wards. . . . The apartments were generally clean, well arranged, and free from offensive smells. Ventilation was doubtless promoted by the open fires in the sitting-rooms ; which are allowed, however, not for this purpose, but to enable the attendants to prepare their food—an arrangement which is neither necessary nor satisfactory.

No complaints were made, nor did there appear to be any good grounds for such. . . .

Linlithgow Combination Poor-house

From Entry of 14th April 1859. . . . Visited the lunatic wards, which were opened for the reception of patients on 30th March. They are licensed for the reception of 30 patients ; and at present contain 7 males and 6 females. With the exception of J—— R——, who was formerly in the house as an ordinary pauper, all the patients have been removed from asylums. They are all chronic cases ; and with the exception of A—— M—— appear fit patients

for the poorhouse. M—— is of confirmed dirty habits ; and as the reception of such cases would lower the tone of the other patients, the governor is recommended to issue a circular to the inspectors of the combination cautioning them against sending them in. J—— M—— is a man of some education ; and it is recommended that some exertion should be made to provide him with congenial employment. Four of the men are registered as employed, and five of the females. The latter were occupied in sewing ; were clean, well-dressed, and generally cheerful. The men are dressed in the clothes they had on arrival ; and, in one or two cases, there is room for improvement. The patients are under the charge of a male and female paid attendant. The former was a time-keeper at some public work, and receives £20 of wages ; the latter was for a considerable time attendant in Saughton Hall and Morning-side, and receives £10 of wages. The patients all belong to the parishes of the combination, with the exception of R——, for whom 7s. a week is paid, exclusive of clothing. The wards were clean and well-aired ; and the beds were supplied with ample coverings, which, with the rest of the bedding, were in good condition. One or two of the mattresses were in want of fresh filling ; but this the governor had already given orders to attend to. The lavatories and water-closets were found in good order. The airing-courts are perhaps the least favourable part of the establishment, from being surrounded by high walls which exclude any view, which the peculiar slope of the grounds would otherwise allow. The governor, however, says that care is taken to give the patients as much freedom in the rest of the grounds as possible.

The Commissioner recommends a seat to be placed in each airing-court. He likewise suggests that the patients should be supplied with some cheap amusing periodicals.

From Entry of 18th October 1859. The rooms, bedding, and dress of the patients were clean and comfortable, and great quiet and order prevailed. But the increase of numbers suggests the provision of some apartment where a patient, temporarily excited or of peculiar habits, could be placed. The governor is fully alive to the necessity of some such arrangement, and is to bring the matter before the parochial board. All the recommendations of the Board appear to have been carried out. The instructions as to the admission of the friends of patients has been placed at the entrance to the grounds, and has had the desired effect.

The house would be still further improved by substituting zinc basins for the present trough lead lavatories ; by the removal of the barrel and ash-pit from the female airing-yard ; by relaying the sward in both airing-yards ; and by placing portions of carpet at the side of each bed.

From Entry of 3d May 1859.—The lunatic wards were visited this day, and found to contain 7 male and 9 female patients. Of these, a considerable number are chargeable to other parishes. Since last visit of the Commissioners, a paid attendant has been appointed to the males and females respectively, who receive £15 and £10 of wages. They have the assistance of ordinary inmates. The cases consist of congenital idiots and old chronic cases of insanity, and are all proper cases for the house, none being described as noisy, or as disturbing the comfort and tranquillity of the wards. The Commissioner was very pleasingly impressed with the cleanliness and comfortable appearance of the house, and the evident desire of those in charge to show the patients every attention. The bedding was remarkably clean, and some strips of carpet in the dormitories contributed to give them a homelike look. A piece of carpet or matting in the day-rooms, at all events on the female side, would be a further improvement. Several of the females were engaged in sewing, but there is a want both of recreation and occupation for the males. The Commissioner is glad to learn that the parochial board intend taking into their own occupation some land adjoining the house, chiefly for the purpose of affording employment to the men ; in the meantime, he would suggest that the attendants should take out for walks in the country such of the patients as are able for this kind of exercise. The clothing of the patients was clean and in good condition, and their general appearance indicated a sufficient diet. . . .

Condition of Lunatics.

In Poor-houses.

Linlithgow Combination Poor-house.

Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

Condition of Lunatics. 17 in number, viz., 7 males and 10 females. They were all seen and examined, and may all be considered as proper cases for the lunatic wards. It would have been an advantage, however, could the accommodation have allowed the separation through the night of A— M— from the other inmates, as she is described as occasionally talkative and noisy, and disturbing the rest (sleep) of the other patients. Four males are occasionally occupied in teasing hair, and six females in sewing and other female occupations. All the patients are in good physical health, none being in bed, and all are of cleanly habits; a fatuous female, formerly of wet habits, has been entirely cured of this infirmity by attention in raising her. The females were all clean and neatly clothed, but some more attention to the dress of the males is desirable. The bedding on both sides was clean and in good condition. The ground formerly let is now in the occupation of the parish, and is at present being enclosed. When this is done it will prove a source both of pleasure and occupation to the patients. The Commissioner would, however, recommend some additional means of recreation for the males; and he would suggest ninepins as economical and of easy introduction. The male airing-court is very small and very cheerless, from being surrounded by high walls. The Commissioner suggests that it would be greatly improved by removing the wall towards the new ground, and substituting an open fence, none of the patients being of a class requiring any great precautions against escape. Internally, the cheerfulness and amenity of the house would be greatly increased by some ordinary articles of domestic furniture, and the breaking of the monotony of the whitewashed walls by some cheap prints, or by painting in some different colour the lower part of the walls. . . .

Rhins of
Galloway
Combina-
tion Poor-
house,
Stranraer.

From Entry of 5th April 1859.—Visited the lunatics in the Stranraer poorhouse this day. Of the three males alluded to in the report, 13th December 1858, two have died, and one, J— T—, has been removed to the Crichton Institution. Of the six females, one, J— A—, has died, and five remain. The wards formerly appropriated to these individuals have ceased to exist; workmen are now employed in taking down walls, partitions, &c. . . . Making allowance for the changes now in progress, so tardily undertaken, the Commissioner must express his great dissatisfaction with the existing arrangements for the insane, and must earnestly request that every exertion be made to place them in circumstances more favourable to comfort and judicious management. A letter from the Secretary of the Board of Lunacy was submitted to the Commissioner, addressed to the Governor of the Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse, dated 11th March 1859, intimating “that unless the “license of the Board be obtained, the lunatics must be removed within 14 “days.” Until this license be obtained, however, and until the alterations required by the Board of Lunacy be carried into effect, some effort should be made to assimilate the position of the patients to what they would enjoy in any well-regulated licensed poorhouse, and to what they are fairly entitled. . . .

From Entry of 12th November 1859. . . . It appears from the register that the number of patients on 1st January 1859 was nine. Since then three have died, one has been removed to Dumfries, and five remain in the house. Of these five, two are lunatics, two imbeciles, and one is a person regarding whose sanity some doubts may be entertained. The first two, J. D. and J. T., are patients for whose care and treatment there are no proper appliances. D. is described as being difficult to manage, impatient of control, and occasionally violent, beating and striking any one who may come in her way. In conversation she is wandering and incoherent. T. is said occasionally to refuse food for a couple of days at a time, and then to eat voraciously. She refused to speak, replying to all questions with a “chucking” noise. The Commissioner is of opinion that these two patients should be removed to an asylum. As, for reasons to be presently stated, he is further of opinion that the lunatic ward should be discontinued, he would suggest that the Inspector of Girvan should be called upon to remove S. M’C., who might be placed in Cunningham

Combination Poorhouse, and that A. K. should be placed under proper care in the country. There now only remains S. M'C., in whose case medical certificates should be obtained. Should she be considered insane, a trial might be made of placing her under care in a private house; and should this fail, she could then be sent to an asylum. The reasons which lead the Commissioner to recommend that the lunatic ward should be closed, are the inappropriate nature of the building, and the imperfect supervision to which the patients are subjected. By the rules of the Lunacy Board the attendant should be a paid responsible person, accustomed to such a charge. Now, instead of this, the attendant is an ordinary inmate, who entered the house on account of a dislocated ankle. When the Commissioner visited last night between seven and eight o'clock, he found D. locked in her own room, and in bed; she had possession of the key, and refused to open the door, and access to her would have been impossible, but for getting another key which fitted the lock. Her temper is such that she is left in possession of one of the dormitories, and she refuses the other patients access to the lavatory which opens off it. J. T. was also in bed in another dormitory, but not undressed, and the attendant said it was not unusual for her to lie dressed all night. These facts are mentioned to show that proper authority is not exercised by the attendant. The accommodation the Commissioner considers inappropriate, from the house being dull, cold, bare, and cheerless. It consists of a day-room and two dormitories, with the attendant's room. The day-room is unfurnished, and is cold and bare in the extreme. The dormitories contain merely the beds, and one chest, in which are the patients' clothes. The quality of the bedding is very indifferent, and last night two of the beds were found with only one double blanket, one double sheet, and a coverlet each,—a quantity quite insufficient for comfort and health at this season of the year. The only furnished room is that of the attendant. It contains two beds; one occupied by herself, the other vacant; three stools or benches without backs, and a table. The patients sit and take their meals here, but the attendant dines in the hall with the other inmates, leaving her charge without any supervision. The only fire is in this room.

The airing-court has been enlarged, but the high wall shuts out the view, and makes it look like the yard of a prison. The patients are never beyond the premises of the poorhouse, and at this season are very little in the airing-grounds. Their clothing is moderately good; but three of them, as a general rule, do not wear shoes or stockings. The diet is the same as that of the ordinary inmates, with this difference, that the patients get tea in addition to porridge.

The Commissioner is of opinion, from the facts above narrated, either that a thorough change should be made in the management of the patients, or that the lunatic wards should be closed. In the former alternative, a paid and responsible attendant should be provided; the rooms be comfortably furnished and properly warmed; and the patients get regular exercise, and frequently beyond the premises accompanied by the attendant. Their diet and clothing should be improved; and, in short, they should be treated and considered as patients, not as paupers. The Commissioner is convinced that, with a little expense and ingenuity, the comfort of the ward might be easily improved, and its cheerfulness greatly increased; but unless there is a hearty disposition on the part of the parochial board to undertake the necessary reforms, the sooner the patients are removed the better. . . .

From Entry of 7th April 1859. . . . The present numbers are 30 males and 36 females. Of these, 7 males and 1 female are boarders from other parishes, for whom £22 a year is paid, including all charges. The house is now licensed, under the Lunacy Amendment Act, for 86 patients, so that the present numbers are 20 within the limits.

All the patients were seen and the premises examined. The Commissioner need scarcely remark that he does not consider the building, either in arrangement or locality, a proper place for the treatment of lunatic patients; but accepting it as it is, he will merely direct attention to such matters as admit of

Condition
of Lunatics.
—
In Poor-
houses.
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Rhins of
Galloway
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

St. Cuth-
bert's
Poorhouse,
Edinburgh.

Condition of Lunatics. remedy. With this view, he again points out the defective state of the drains or pipes in the bath-room adjoining the male seclusion room, as the offensive smell commented on by Dr. Browne is in no way mitigated. He would recommend that some additional seats, provided with backs, should be placed in the airing-courts. The patients, though principally idiots, epileptics, and old chronic cases of lunacy, may still derive benefit and pleasure from being in the open air, and the very limited means of air and exercise at the disposal of the house should be turned to account as much as possible. The clothing of the patients was sufficient in quantity, and generally in good condition; the bedding was clean and ample. In person the patients were clean, and their physical appearance indicated a sufficient diet. Four males and two females were in bed, but only one male and one female were under medical treatment. One male wore leather gloves to prevent him from destroying his clothes; otherwise no patient was under restraint. Since last visit, there are nineteen entries of seclusion, in no case extending beyond twenty-six hours at a time. Probably, with a few ordinary single rooms for patients prone to excitement, even this amount of seclusion would not be necessary. The warming and ventilation of the house call for no special remarks. Among the males is one patient, A. W., and among the females three patients, namely, B. L., J. C., and E. W., regarding whose mental condition some doubts might be entertained whether it was such as to make them proper inmates of lunatic wards; still, if discharged, it is doubtful if they would not soon be returned. A. W.'s mind seems weakened in consequence of an attack of paralysis. B. L., though at present composed, is stated to be subject to fits of excitement; but the chief reasons for detaining J. C. and E. W. seem to be the fear of their taking to vicious courses if discharged, and the illegality of keeping them in the ordinary wards against their will. The Commissioner is well aware of the practical difficulties in the way of properly disposing of such cases, and he makes these remarks merely to direct the attention of the Parochial and Lunacy Boards to the matter. For the same reason, he notes the presence in the ordinary wards of several persons who are so mentally deficient as to be unable to reply to the simplest questions, and who would not be considered responsible agents. . . . Speaking generally, the females are mentally much superior to the males, and are more capable of employment. Only seven males are registered as employed; and this can be only in a very limited degree. From sixteen to twenty females are engaged in sewing. . . . The present staff of attendants consists, on the male side, of a paid attendant, assisted by an ordinary inmate, and occasionally by another paid servant of the house; on the female side, of a chief attendant, two paid attendants, and an ordinary inmate.

From Entry of 1st September 1859.—No alterations have been made in the lunatic wards examined this day since the visit of Dr. Cox on 7th April 1859, nor have the recommendations made by him been carried into effect, if the addition of benches in the airing-yard be excepted.

The total number of patients in the house at present is 66—of whom 30 are males and 36 females. Each individual was seen, and conversed with separately; six found in bed; but in three cases only was disease assigned as a cause of their being there. No one was in seclusion nor under restraint; and as the same persons were seen in different apartments, encountered several times upon the stairs, &c., there appears to be little limitation of their movements or intercourse, and no systematic attempt to classify. Two of the females were excited and vociferous; but the great majority of the inmates exhibited passiveness and indifference, which is partly in consequence of the chronic stage of the malady under which they labour, but chiefly of the absence of the stimulus afforded by exercise and occupation in the open air, and by those expedients to rouse and rally which moral treatment supplies.

The health of the community appears to be excellent; only one death having occurred during the past five months. Only 3 individuals are regarded as suffering from bodily ailments; and the aspect of a very large number indicated physical strength.

Of the gross number, six males and one female are epileptics; and this appears to be a small proportion, when it is found that of 470 ordinary inmates

at present in the house, 17 are affected with epilepsy, either unassociated with insanity, or accompanied with the milder forms of mental infirmity. Condition of Lunatics.

Ten individuals are of dirty habits ; but the offensive smells noticed in the low seclusion room, No. 2, female side ; in the water-closet and lavatories upstairs on the same side ; and in the bath-room and cells adjoining on the male side, cannot be attributed to this cause, for the patients were personally clean ; the beds and linen, with the exception of two or three in the upper dormitory male side, were satisfactory ; and the weather was clear and breezy. Further attention to drainage is recommended ; but to the faulty position and structure of the general fabric must the defective ventilation be chiefly attributed. . . . The Reporter noted with pleasure the appearance of a few common prints upon the walls of the day-room for males as a step in the right direction. . . .

In Poor-houses.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

From Entry of 15th April 1859. . . . The house was clean and orderly, and the patients well-clothed and tidy. Since last visit, the benches have been provided with backs, but the Commissioner would recommend that a few chairs should be supplied ; and that something should be done to give the rooms a more homelike and domestic character. With quiet patients, there is no necessity for adhering to the cold bareness that may be necessary when violent patients are under treatment, or to the want of all amenity that may be called for in a poorhouse. It should be considered that several patients are old and frail, and that unless suitable furniture for such can be provided, they have no alternative but to use their beds through the day. The Commissioner would further recommend that the patients be furnished with some amusing cheap periodicals. A fixed seat might be advantageously placed in each airing-court. . . .

Stirling Poorhouse.

From Entry of 6th October 1859. . . . Since last statutory visit, one patient has been admitted into the lunatic wards of the Stirling workhouse, and two have died. There have been no discharges nor escapes ; and no change whatever was observed or reported in the buildings or mode of management, nor have the ameliorations recommended in last entry been fully carried out. Seats have, however, been fixed in the airing-courts.

The present number of inmates amount to nine, being less than that for which the house is licensed. All the patients were seen, and appeared in good health and well-clothed. Two were found in bed, but they were not suffering from indisposition.

The different apartments were on the whole tidy and comfortable ; the bedding scrupulously clean, and fires were burning in the public rooms. The medical officer was seen ; he visits every day ; but such inspection is dictated rather by a sense of duty than by the necessities of his patients, as he reports their continued good health and the incurability of their mental affection. The individuals now confined certainly appear to belong to the class for which such wards were designed ; but the Reporter cannot regard such simple detention as justifiable in any case of mental disease, nor can he resist the conviction that something might be effected in rendering such captivity, life-long as it must be, less cheerless, by the employment of such and similar means as were pointed out by Dr. Cox, and by occupation. There is every reason to believe that kindness and humanity are exercised towards the inmates. . . . It appears that, in consequence of former recommendations, the *Leisure Hour* and *Chambers's Journal* are supplied to the lunatics.

DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

We are of opinion that the procedure adopted in the disposal of so-called dangerous lunatics should be assimilated as nearly as possible to that followed in ordinary cases of insanity. That no practical difficulty would be found to prevent this, in the great majority of cases,

Condition of Lunatics. may be inferred from the very different proportion of dangerous lunatics which occurs in different counties. Thus of the 60 lunatics who were arrested during the year 1859, and sent to asylums at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal under the provisions of the 85th section of the Act, 1 belonged to Aberdeenshire, 3 to Argyleshire, 1 to Ayrshire, 4 to Caithness-shire, 9 to Midlothian, 2 to Elgin, 2 to Fifeshire, 1 to Haddingtonshire, 4 to Inverness-shire, 2 to Kirkcudbright, 23 to Lanarkshire, 2 to Ross-shire, 3 to Roxburghshire, and 3 to Stirlingshire.

Dangerous Lunatics.

It will be observed that no dangerous lunatics were sent from the counties of Banff, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Forfar, Kincardine, Kinross, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Selkirk, Shetland, Sutherland, and Wigtown. These differences are due not to the prevalence of more violent forms of insanity in the counties first named, or of more quiet forms in those last mentioned, but simply to the different procedure which is adopted in them respectively regarding lunatics found at large. In the second class of counties an opportunity is usually afforded to inspectors of poor to take charge of the patients; and as they generally avail themselves of it, the number of cases brought before the Sheriff, in accordance with the provisions of the 85th section, is in a corresponding degree restricted. It is provided by the same section, that the person or the parish liable in the maintenance of dangerous lunatics "shall be liable for the expense of apprehending and of keeping and maintaining such lunatics in such "asylum;" but the Sheriff is not directed to name the person or parish liable. It is, however, not unusual for him to do so, and his decision tends to avert disputes in reference to the person or parish to be held responsible. At all events, it relieves the directors of the asylum to which the patient is sent from any uncertainty as to the party liable to them; and on this account it is desirable that the Sheriff should be required, in granting his order for a dangerous lunatic, always to name the person or parish liable for his maintenance.

Some difference of opinion has arisen whether the Statute contemplates that the expense of "apprehending" a dangerous lunatic should include the expense of witnesses, and of other charges connected with his examination before the Sheriff. Occasionally, especially in Highland districts, these expenses amount to as much as £20 in a single case, and are complained of by the parochial board as a heavy and unnecessary burden on the parish. Under former Acts they were defrayed from the rogue-money of the county; and it may be open to question which of the two plans is the more advisable. The first certainly makes it more the interest of the parish to see to the proper care of the patients, and so to prevent them from being arrested by the constabulary; but, on the other hand, the lunatic may have been absent from his parish of settlement, and proceedings have been adopted without the knowledge of its authorities. The present system would perhaps, on the whole, be the better, provided it were enacted that examination before the Sheriff should take place

only in cases in which the public peace had been broken, and in those in which the inspector, after due intimation from the Procurator-Fiscal or Superintendent of Police, had taken no steps for the proper care and security of the patient. There is a strong inclination among parochial authorities to believe that proceedings at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal against insane persons found at large are frequently undertaken for the sake of the fees which thereby accrue. On this account it might be advisable to afford the parochial board an opportunity of staying proceedings.

Condition
of Lunatics.
—
Dangerous
Lunatics.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The condition and management of criminal lunatics have undergone no material change since our last Report. The number in the lunatic wards of the Central Prison, Perth, on 1st January 1859, was 29, of whom 21 were males, and 8 females.

There appears to be a growing inclination on the part of the public authorities to place criminal patients in public asylums, instead of in the lunatic wards of the Central Prison. This tendency, however, is checked by the uncertainty which prevails as to the parties who, in such cases, shall be considered liable for the burden of their maintenance; and it is accordingly of some importance that this point should be placed on a definite footing.

We quote the following letter from the law-agent of the Royal Asylum of Glasgow to the Secretary of the Board, in reference to a criminal patient sent to that house, in illustration of the foregoing remarks:—

In September 1858, J. F. was committed to the jail at Campbelton, on a charge of theft; and intimation of his committal appears to have been made to the then Secretary of State, Mr. Walpole, for his warrant to an asylum to take the custody of F., on the ground of insanity. Mr. Walpole, accordingly, on the 4th October 1858, issued a warrant "to the Superintendent of the "Royal Hospital at Glasgow, and all others whom it may concern, to receive "F. into the said Royal Hospital, there to remain until further orders "shall be made herein;" and this warrant was accompanied by a letter addressed to the superintendent, in which the Secretary states, that he is distinctly to understand "that the cost of the person's maintenance will not be "defrayed by the Government." F. was brought to Gartnavel Asylum from Campbelton a few days thereafter, and, at much inconvenience to the officials, received as a patient. The treasurer of the asylum applied to the poor-law inspector of Campbelton for F.'s board, and I also applied, but all applications were unsuccessful. I then directed an action to be raised against the inspector before the Sheriff of Campbelton, and was met by the defence, that under the 78th section of the Lunacy Act of 1857, the directors of the asylum were bound to take steps to ascertain the parish of settlement of the patient; and not having done so, had no claim against the parish of Campbelton. It was answered, that both the marginal rubric, and the express words of the 78th section of the Act, bore that the expense of the patient should, *in the first instance*, "be defrayed by the parish in and from which the lunatic was taken and sent, "but with recourse," &c. And as to the argument that the asylum directors were bound to ascertain the parish of settlement, it was pled that the directors were not guardians of the poor lunatics of any parish; that they had no staff, or servants, or funds to be employed in a search for the parish of settle-

Condition
of Lunatics.
Criminal
Lunatics.

ment ; that they were neither primarily nor permanently liable for F.'s board, nor represented any parish, nor could they assess or collect any rates ; while by the Statute the expense of the patient's board was imposed on *parishes alone*, and parishes alone have power to assess for and recover the necessary funds. Various other arguments were maintained for the asylum, with which I need not trouble you. To my surprise, the Sheriff-substitute of Campbelton, on 22d March 1859, issued a sentence, finding that, "in respect the parish of Campbelton is only proceeded against as the parish where the lunatic F. was apprehended, and from the prison within which he was sent to the asylum by the Secretary of State ; and that it is not averred that the said parish is that of the lunatic's settlement, or that his parish of settlement cannot be ascertained," and dismissing the action, but without expenses on either side. The Sheriff-substitute's sentence was appealed to the depute, Mr. Clegborn, who, on 16th May 1859, adhered to the sentence of his substitute, and "found the pursuer's liable in the expense incurred by the defenders since the date of the said sentence ;" and he afterwards decreed against the pursuers for £7, 1s. of expenses, which, accordingly, the asylum was obliged to pay. In consequence of this judgment, the asylum directors were obliged to institute inquiries in order to ascertain the parish of F.'s settlement ; and the result of these inquiries satisfied them that the parish was the Barony Parish of Glasgow. They accordingly applied to the inspector of the Barony Parish, who at first declined to recognise the liability of that parish for F.'s board ; but they ultimately, and only within the last few months, succeeded in satisfying him of the liability of his parish, and he has since paid the patient's board. The result of the whole case is, that the asylum has lost upwards of £20 by taking in the patient F. ; and, in consequence, the directors have issued instructions to the superintendent to decline the reception of any similar patient in future. . . .

Had the patient alluded to been sent to the lunatic wards of the Central Prison, the burden of his maintenance would have fallen on the State ; and it may yet become a question whether it shall be borne by the parish of settlement or the County Prison Board. In a somewhat similar case, in Forfarshire, this point was mooted, and, we believe, still remains undecided.

In Central
Prison,
Perth.

The following extracts from the entries made by the Commissioners in the register of the Central Prison, will show the condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of that establishment :—

From Entry of 21st June 1859.—Visited the lunatic wards of the prison, which at present contain 20 male and 10 female patients. Every part of the premises were inspected, and all the patients seen. The condition of the house remains nearly the same as described in previous reports, and calls for no special remarks. Of the males, 2 were hobbled and restrained in one arm, and 4 others had one arm restrained. One female was restrained in a similar manner. The patients were generally free from excitement, and were clean in person and orderly in dress. The staff of attendants embraces 5 male and 2 female warders.

From Entry of 25th November 1859.—The numbers found in the lunatic criminal wards of the General Prison at the statutory visit made this day, were 22 males and 11 females. Besides these, the Reporter visited 4 male and 5 female epileptics, 10 male and 5 female imbecile prisoners, whose minds display various slight forms of alienation. For these latter classes great improvement has taken place in accommodation and management. One prisoner was seen in the general wards who appears to labour under delusions, and whose case is at present under the consideration of the medical officer. In reference to the special lunatic department, it appears that since last report there have been 6 admissions, 1 death, and 2 discharges ; both individuals having been sent back to the prison from which they had been received, a few days previous to the expiry of sentence, still labouring under insanity. All the inmates were

seen, and found, with one exception, to possess good physical health, and to present the aspect of vigour. The exception alluded to is J. F., who was admitted from the jail at Wigton with a partially cicatrized wound of the throat, involving the larynx and cesophagus, to which succeeded laryngitis and inflammation of the surrounding tissues, apparently produced by exposure during the journey. The attention of the Board of Lunacy is specially directed to this case, and to the antecedents of the lunatic. Three males and one female were found under restraint. These expedients are stated to be generally resorted to in order to prevent suicide. With the view to meet this tendency, the medical officer has recommended the appointment of a night watch. It is strongly advised that this suggestion should be adopted, as it is calculated to do away with the necessity for physical coercion, to secure the comfort of the inmates during the night, and is dictated by the soundest principles of treatment. The only structural change which has taken place consists in dividing two of the bedrooms in each division; thus obtaining 4 additional rooms, so that the means of isolating cases, supposed to be dangerous, is increased. Within these few months all the lunatic prisoners have been placed upon full convict diet.

Condition
of Lunatics.
—
Criminal
Lunatics.
—
In Central
Prison,
Perth.

During the year the Commissioners have also inspected several county prisons, but their condition calls for no special remarks.

ALIEN LUNATICS.

English and Irish pauper lunatics continue to be sent to their own country under the provisions of the Poor-Law Act. We have no means of knowing in what manner these removals are habitually conducted, but there can be no doubt that they are occasionally carried out without due consideration for the welfare of the patients. The Irish Lunacy Inspectors are clearly of this opinion, and express themselves in their last Report in the following strong terms regarding the procedure adopted in the case of a native of the county Clare, who, after a residence of nearly five years in the vicinity of Perth, became insane, and was admitted into the Royal Asylum there :—

“ Early in July he was sent over, under the care of a keeper and parish constable, to the port of Dublin, it being in a direct line from Scotland to Clare. On arriving he was conveyed by his two attendants to the North Dublin Union, to be deposited there, hand-cuffed, leg-chained, and his arms pinioned behind. The Board, happening to be assembled at the time, very properly refused admittance, as he was represented to be a violent lunatic. He was then brought before the divisional magistrate, who did not consider himself justified, by the documents submitted to him, in taking cognizance of the case. Next morning, however, the attendants, availing themselves of the Act, deposed that the patient was a dangerous lunatic, inasmuch as when at sea, on his passage from Leith (?), he attempted to get on the paddle-box to throw himself overboard. The Bench, from motives of humanity, did not cavil with the depositions or with the form of medical certificate, which simply stated that so far as to *bodily* health there was no danger in his transmittal, tacitly conveying that there still was just cause of apprehension, so that had an accident happened, a grave responsibility would have been incurred. The lunatic was committed to prison as dangerous. We can personally testify that he never committed the slightest attempt at violence since his arrival in this country; and it is to be hoped that with change of residence and treatment he will soon be enabled to return to his native county. We certainly must express our regret that the local authorities in Scotland did not communicate their intention to the inspectors beforehand,

Condition of Lunatics.	“ as arrangements would have been made by us to obviate the injudicious proceedings just detailed ; further, we should have had the opportunity of stating, in reply to our correspondents, that there is not an Asylum Board in Ireland which would deny to the unhappy patient, during the whole period of his illness (regardless of his parentage or country), both care and maintenance, as might be evinced by the number of their own countrymen who have been harboured in our public institutions.”
— Alien Lunatics.	

The Irish Inspectors then draw the following contrast between the treatment of Irish pauper lunatics in England and Scotland :—

“ The law of settlement, in regard to paupers competent to take charge of themselves, is equitable on the whole, though occasionally harsh in its execution, as between this country and England ; still we are not aware that any lunatics previously resident in the sister kingdom have been exported from it in the mode just narrated. On the contrary, we have never visited an asylum there without seeing Irish patients in it most kindly and considerately treated. So liberal-minded are Committees of Visitors, that in one institution in Lancashire, independent of thirteen from Scotland, there was, a year or two since, a very large proportion of patients natives of Ireland, who, becoming insane while in employment, were regarded as fair claimants on the public charities of the county. But even independent of those whose temporary residence or local engagement secured an admission into the asylum at Rainhill, there is another unhappy class with reference to whom we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of quoting from the report (1857) of the Resident Physician the following passage :— ‘ Cases occur annually of poor Irish patients, crushed by disappointment in a foreign land, and who, seeking to return to their native home, become insane in America or on their passage back, being placed on shore by the captains of ships in Liverpool, are taken charge of by the police, and subsequently sent on to the asylum.’ Benevolence thus practically evinced speaks for itself, and needs no comment on our part.”

We quote these passages in support of our opinion that the present procedure in regard to alien lunatics in Scotland is frequently harsh, and is regulated chiefly by pecuniary considerations.

In one or two instances in which we considered it our duty to make inquiry regarding the disposal of alien lunatics, we were met by the argument that such patients, though receiving relief, are not pauper lunatics in the terms of the Act. On this ground, non-intimation of the cases to us was justified. In connexion with this subject, we shall only further remark, that in the proceedings, under the Poor Law Act, for transmitting English or Irish pauper lunatics to their own country, the fact that the pauper is insane is not necessarily brought to the knowledge of the Sheriff or Justices granting the warrant.

PROPERTY OF LUNATICS.

The clauses of the Act which refer to the protection of the property of lunatics are of very restricted utility ; and in order to insure the due application of a patient's means to his maintenance, they would require to be extended in conformity with the suggestions made in our last Report. In an Amendment Act it would be important to provide for the prompt and inexpensive administration of estates of small amount, and for the proper application of the funds of those of greater magnitude. The following details regarding a

case of recent occurrence will illustrate the way in which the provisions of the present Statute for securing the proper application of a patient's means may be obstructed or defeated:—A person, in a state of dementia, was entitled, under his father's will, to the liferent of a house in a county town, and the interest of certain monies sufficient for his comfortable maintenance. On the application of trustees, the Court of Session appointed a *curator bonis*, who took an early opportunity of visiting the house, partly for matters of business, and partly to satisfy himself as to the manner in which his ward was treated. He found him in a filthy and neglected condition, under the care of a near relative and of two female domestics. Being dissatisfied with the appearance of his ward, and the character of his custodians, he shortly afterwards announced his intention to remove him from their care, and, with this view, he called on the relative alluded to to leave the house. To this request an answer was received from a solicitor, informing the curator that he was exceeding his powers, as the law conferred upon him no authority over the patient's person, but merely entrusted him with the administration of his property. Accordingly, when the curator next presented himself at the house, he was refused admission, and was thus prevented from taking the steps which, in his opinion, were necessary for the proper care and comfort of his ward.

Our attention was specially directed to this case by a letter referring to the neglected condition of the patient, and urging our interference. But from his being resident in a house which is his own "dwelling-place," and from there being no proof that he was subjected to coercion or restraint, in the meaning of the 43d section, we did not consider that our statutory powers enabled us to interfere. The Visiting Commissioners, however, took an opportunity to call, and no objection was made to their visit. They report "that, in their opinion, the patient does not receive that constant supervision and attention, and that kindness which his condition demands; and that he has not that amount of comfort and freedom which the extent of his means could procure for him, and which he is perfectly capable of enjoying;" but they do not consider the case as one of gross neglect.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

W^M. FORBES MACKENZIE, *Chairman*.

G. YOUNG.

GEO. MOIR.

JAMES COXE.

W. A. F. BROWNE.

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APPENDIX E.—General Reports on the condition of Single Patients, made by the Visiting Commissioners during the year 1859,	194

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1859.		DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.														Average Weekly Allow- ance to Single Patients									
				IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																							
				In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.											
				Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.				With Relatives.		Alone.		Total.			
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.			T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
BERWICK.																											
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	155	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Ayton,	1,959	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Buncl & Preston,	715	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Channellkirk,	728	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Chirnside,	1,384	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Cockburnspath.	1,196	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Coldingham,	3,188	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Coldstream,	8,245	..	3	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Cranshaws,	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Duns,	3,407	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Earlstoun,	1,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Eccles,	1,892	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Edrom,	1,474	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Eyemouth,	1,488	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Fogo,	604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Foulden,	430	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Gordon,	983	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Greenlaw,	1,378	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Hume,	406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Hutton,	1,102	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Ladykirk,	561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Langton,	484	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Lauder,	2,154	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Legerwood,	587	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Longformacus,	411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Mertoun,	692	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Mordington,	427	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Nenthorn,	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Polwarth,	331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Swinton,	994	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Westruther,	791	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Whitsome,	612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	36,165	28	34	62	7	4	7	4	4	..	..	2	12	212	..	9	16	13	9	6	5	..	4	19	18	4	23

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1859.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.						Average Weekly Allow- ance to Single Patients																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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1 Arrochar,	562

[illegible]

† In Nithsdale Combination Poorhouse.

* In Dumfries Poorhouse.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1859.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.												Average Weekly Single Patients																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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ELGIN OR MORAY.												
1	Abernethy, .	1,871	2	...	2	1	1
2	Alves, .	919	1	...	1	1	1
3	Bellie, .	2,347	3
4	Birnie, .	427
5	Dallas, .	1,226	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Drainy, .	1,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Duffus, .	2,983	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
8	Duthill, .	1,788	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dyke and Moy, .	1,369	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Edinkillie, .	1,343	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Elgin, .	7,277	9	...	23	7	10	...	...	...	...	...
12	Forbes, .	4,069	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kinloss, .	1,370	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Knockando, .	1,771	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	New Spynie, .	1,344	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Rafford, .	1,020	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Rothies, .	2,022	3	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	St. Andrews-Lhanbride, .	1,263	3	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Speymouth, .	1,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Urquhart, .	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, .	39,494	34	40	74	20	21	1	...	21	21	...
FIFE.												
1	Abbotshall, .	5,030	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Abdie, .	1,486	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Aberdour, .	1,945	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Anstruther, Easter, .	1,161	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Anstruther, Wester, .	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Angask, .	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Auchenderran, .	3,210	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Auchermuchty, .	3,704	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Auchertool, .	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ballingry, .	568	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Balmerino, .	945	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Beath, .	1,252	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Burntisland, .	3,158	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carry forward, .	...	24	16	40	...	...	6	3	6	3	...

Carry forward,

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1859.			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.												Average Weekly Allow- ances to Single Patients.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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DINE.

[illegible]

KINROSS.

[illegible]

KIRK CUPBRIGHT.

[illegible]

Carry forward,

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1852.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.												Average Weekly Allow- ance to Single Patients.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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LANARK.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

ORKNEY & SHETLAND.

ORKNEY.

[illegible]

SHETLAND.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1852.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.								Average Weekly Allow- ance to Single patients.				
			In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						With Relatives. Strangers.				Total.		
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		With Relatives. Strangers.			Total.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
PEEBLES.																											
1 Broughton,	881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Drumelzier,	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Eddlestone,	790	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Innerleithen,	1,236	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kirkurd,	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Linton, West,	1,630	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Lyne & Megget,	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Manor,	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Newlands,	950	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Peebles,	2,673	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Skirling,	316	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Sobo,	478	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Traquair,	646	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Tweedsmuir,	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	10,804	9	11	20	6	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERTH.																											
1 Aberdalgie,	347	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	514	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Abernethy,	2,026	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Abernyte,	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Alyth,	3,152	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Auchterarder,	4,160	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Auchtergaven,	3,232	5	5	10	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Balquhadden,	874	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Bendochy,	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1859.			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.						Average Weekly Allow- ance to Single Patients.									
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.																					
					Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.										Within the District.			Beyond the District.					
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.								M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,	1,280	103	109	212	27	30	14	5	41	35	...	...	14	19	14	19	56	43	42	5	10	1	48	53	6					
49 Kirkmichael,	247	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
50 Lethendy,	287	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Logierait,	2,875	7	4	11	1	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Longforgan,	1,787	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Madderty,	593	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Meigle,	686	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 Methven,	2,454	4	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56 Moneydie,	321	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57 Monivaird & Shewan,	790	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Monzie,	1,199	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Moulin,	2,022	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 Muchart,	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Muchill,	2,972	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 Perth,	22,232	32	24	56	4	2	...	2	4	4	...	...	15	15	15	15	19	9	2	2	2	...	13	5	...					
63 Port-of-Monteith,	1,419	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64 Rattray,	2,336	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 Redgorton,	2,047	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66 Rhynd,	338	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67 Scone,	2,381	8	5	13	5	4	1	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 St. Madocs,	288	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69 St. Martins,	983	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Tibbermuir,	1,495	4	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71 Trinity-Gask,	597	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72 Tulliallan,	3,043	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73 Weem,	740	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	138,377	175	175	350	42	51	18	8	60	59	...	...	32	37	32	37	93	69	60	10	15	3	82	77	3					

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1859.		DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.												Average Weekly Allow- ance to Single Patients																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
				In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.							IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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APPENDIX A.—continued.

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

[illegible]

SUTHERLAND.

[illegible]

WIGTON.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX A.

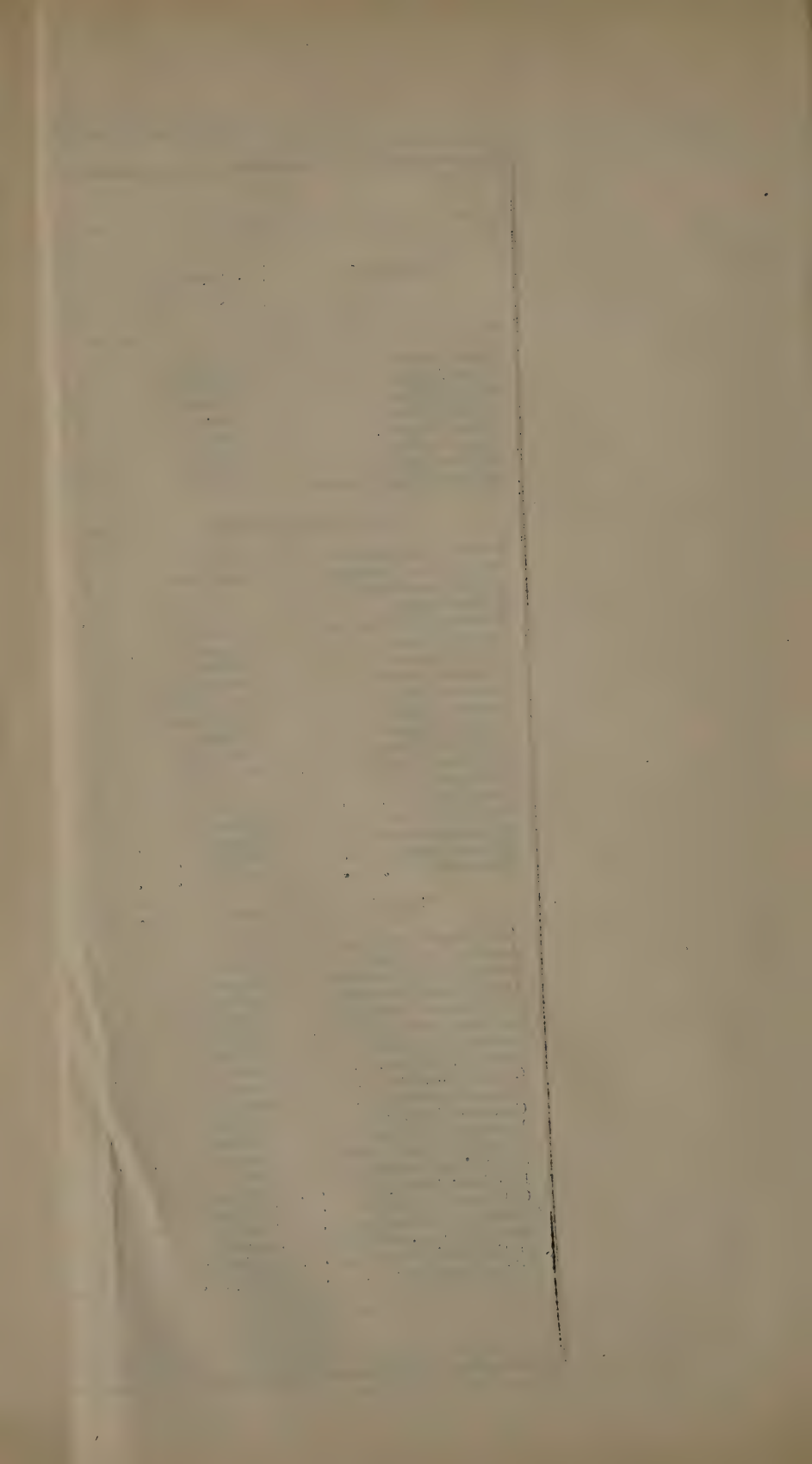
COUNTIES.	Population in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1859.				IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS										Average Weekly Allow- ances to Single Patients																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, and Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1859; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, and Poorhouse.

149

* Not Licensed



APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.			Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living singly.			General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Parish during the Year 1858.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.		Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.		Medical Attendance and Certificates of rest and Trial Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrangement of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under Foregoing Heads.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	2869 18 3	68 13 9½	33 18 7	344 14 10	33 18 7	560 15 1½	48 13 1	33 14 3½	1 1 0	2 1 11	37 13 6	23 7 0	4021 8 5½
62 Newhills, . . .	63 17 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 19 6	.....	71 17 2
63 Oyne, . . .	9 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 15 0	10 3 0
64 Peterculter, . . .	20 3 0	4 10 0	.....	.....	.....	67 0 0	9 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 5 11
65 Peterhead, . . .	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0	.....	263 8 0
66 Pitsligo, . . .	16 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 14 6
67 Premnay, . . .	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2 6	0 5 0	26 7 6
68 Rathen, . . .	19 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	0 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 9 7
69 Rayne, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 5 6	0 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 Rhynie, . . .	19 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 19 3
71 Skene, . . .	76 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 0 0
72 Slains, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73 Strathdon, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 18 7	1 6 2	3 16 4	.....	.....	4 3 0	.....	42 9 4
74 Strichen, . . .	16 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 16 0
75 Tarland and Migvie, . . .	19 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 13 0
76 Tarves, . . .	19 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77 Tough, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 2 6	0 15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 18 2
78 Towie, . . .	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 10 6
79 Tullynessle and Forbes, . . .	25 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 4 3	5 6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 10 5
80 Turiff, . . .	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 6 0	1 3 8½	1 1 0	.....	.....	1 17 0	.....	61 5 10½
81 Tyrie, . . .	44 0 3	1 17 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82 Udney, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3507 13 11	75 1 8½	83 18 7	344 14 10	83 18 7	765 4 5½	70 8 6½	40 2 2½	2 1 11	2 1 11	57 3 6	24 7 0	4920 16 8

* £180 of this sum arose from the settlement of an old claim.

APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Parish during the Year 1858.
	Maintenance of Patients in Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under Foregoing Heads.	
AYRSHIRE.											
1. Ardrossan,	£ s. d.	.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2. Auchinleck,	158 12 0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	1 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 7 0
3. Ayr,	182 14 6	.....	.....	.....	6 1 6	1 4 4	0 5 0	.....	.....	0 8 6	7 19 4
4. Ballantrae,	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	11 5 0	.....	6 4 3	.....	.....	10 11 0	228 18 9
5. Barr, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	0 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 19 10
6. Beith,	82 6 0	6 13 2	.....	.....	10 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 18 5
7. Calmonell,	48 5 4	3 18 6	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	.....	.....	4 6 3	.....	61 5 10
8. Coylton, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Craigie,	4 5 8	.....	.....	.....	11 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 5 8
10. Cumnock, New,	47 9 0	0 15 2	.....	.....	37 15 1	1 8 0	2 2 4	.....	3 7 10	.....	64 15 10
11. Cumnock, Old,	69 18 0	.....	.....	.....	29 10 0	1 14 9	0 7 6	.....	4 14 2	.....	113 15 3
12. Dailly,	59 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	94 2 7
13. Dalmeilington,	19 14 10	0 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2 6	.....	.....	21 11 10
14. Dalry,	75 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 17 0
15. Dalrymple, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 0 4	1 0 1	0 10 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	11 10 5
16. Dregthorn, . . . . .	.....	.....	20 16 0	2 14 3	17 11 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	.....	.....	.....	43 1 3
17. Dundonald,	116 17 2	.....	.....	.....	34 12 0	.....	7 17 6	.....	.....	5 8 7	164 15 3
18. Dunlop,	3 10 8	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	0 5 0	.....	.....	0 1 4	11 13 0
19. Fenwick, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Galston, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 15 0	3 16 6	0 15 0	.....	.....	.....	66 6 6
21. Girvan,	22 19 10	.....	7 16 0	.....	31 19 6	1 0 0	.....	.....	3 12 0	.....	67 7 4
22. Irvine,	26 0 0	.....	24 3 10	6 2 4	46 4 0	3 5 5	2 12 6	.....	.....	.....	108 8 1
23. Kilbirnie, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 12 0
24. Kilbride, West,	11 13 11	.....	.....	.....	15 1 6	0 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 0 5
25. Kilmarnock	370 13 9	.....	.....	.....	87 2 0	8 11 7	.....	.....	.....	0 15 0	469 2 4
26. Kilmaurs,	19 12 3	.....	.....	.....	13 14 0	1 2 5	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	34 8 8
27. Kilwinning,	104 12 4	4 2 0	48 14 8	.....	24 7 6	0 5 0	2 17 6	.....	3 4 6	2 0 0	190 3 6

28. Kirkmichael,	59 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 12 6	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	115 15 5
29. Kirkoswald,	24 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 15 4
30. Largs,	22 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 15 9
31. Loudoun,	84 1 1	14 3 3	.....	.....	.....	0 19 0	.....	.....	.....	1 7 9	184 10 10
32. Mauchline,	42 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 17 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 7 6
33. Maybole,	51 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 9 11
34. Monkton, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 1 3
35. Muirkirk, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 4 10
36. Newton-on-Ayr,	37 9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 7 1
37. Ochiltree, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 14 0
38. Riccarton,	48 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 2 4
39. St. Quivox,	96 18 11	3 16 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209 19 10
40. Sorn,	57 5 0	7 8 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 10 1
41. Stair, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42. Stevenston,	81 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 9 4
43. Stewarton,	34 4 0	3 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 15 5
44. Straiton,	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 18 0
45. Symington,	24 14 0	6 18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 12 0
46. Tarbolton, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 3 0
	2141 4 2	52 3 11	188 17 6	8 16 7	1022 17 7	43 14 9	53 18 0	1 2 6	55 17 6	30 5 6	3598 18 0
BANFESHIRE.											
1 Aberlour,	41 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 13 1	1 1 0	.....	3 14 0	2 3 6	73 5 11
2 Alvah,	11 19 0	1 5 6½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	8 1 7	2 1 0	24 8 1½
3 Banff,	78 5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11 6	.....	6 1 3	127 16 8	229 6 7
4 Boharm,	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	5 4 7	.....	24 5 7
5 Botolphnie, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 16 0
6 Boyndie,	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 10 6
7 Cabrach,	37 15 4	1 0 10	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	2 10 6	.....	4 18 4	1 7 3	49 16 10
8 Cullen, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 10 4	3 2 0	.....	.....	.....	13 16 6
9 Deskford,	29 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 5 2	1 13 6	49 4 2
10 Fordyce,	26 2 6	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 14 4	.....	82 4 11
11 Forgie,	24 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 9
12 Gamrie (N. Duff District),	29 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 15 0	.....	53 13 0
13 Grange, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 15 0	.....	20 5 11
14 Inveravon,	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 2 9	83 13 3
Carry forward,	335 6 7	5 18 10½	.....	.....	215 18 3	18 19 5	27 11 0	.....	55 9 3	138 4 8	798 8 0½

APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Parish during the Year 1838.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under foregoing Heads.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	336 6 7	5 18 10½	.....	.....	215 18 3	18 19 5	27 11 0	.....	55 9 3	138 4 8	798 8 0½
15 Inverkeithny,	54 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2 0	.....	6 6 0	.....	62 19 0
16 Keith,	75 13 0	4 15 0	.....	.....	20 8 0	1 10 0	3 9 7	.....	.....	0 17 0	106 12 7
17 Kirkmichael (Abernethy),	24 5 0	.....	.....	.....	28 18 0	1 8 4	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	55 12 4
18 Marnoch,	64 11 5	.....	.....	.....	42 15 4	0 15 6	2 4 6	.....	7 7 6	2 5 9	120 0 0
19 Mortlach,	27 8 0	2 12 0	.....	.....	43 10 0	3 0 0	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	77 11 0
20 Ordquhill,	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 11 0	1 4 8	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	28 6 2
21 Rathven,	58 10 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	130 19 6	29 12 7½	.....	.....	10 0 0	0 5 0	229 15 1½
22 Rothiemay,	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 18 0	.....	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	17 8 6
23 St. Fergus,	19 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 0 0
	660 5 0	13 13 10½	.....	.....	525 18 1	56 10 6½	38 10 1	.....	79 2 9	141 12 5	1515 12 9
BERWICKSHIRE.											
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Aytton,	44 2 0	.....	.....	.....	8 14 6	.....	3 16 6	.....	.....	5 0 7	44 2 0
3 Buncle and Preston,	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	17 11 7
4 Channellkirk,	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 6 6	1 3 3	5 1 0	.....	3 10 8	.....	12 2 6
5 Chirnside,	68 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11 6	.....	1 6 4	0 3 0	104 0 5
6 Cockburnspath,	55 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2 0	.....	.....	.....	58 0 10
7 Coldingham,	67 0 0	.....	.....	.....	42 15 0	1 2 0	.....	.....	2 4 0	1 5 6	69 2 0
8 Coldstream,	146 13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 3 0	0 2 6	0 15 10	0 1 0	193 19 8
9 Cranshaws,	10 11 4	.....	.....	.....	31 16 0	0 11 0	.....	.....	0 17 11	0 4 0	14 13 8
10 Dunse,	63 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 16 6	.....	2 10 0	3 9 7	96 18 11
11 Earlstoun,	20 1 0	.....	.....	.....	11 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 17 1
12 Eccles,	66 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 11 0

13 Edrom, .	35 4 5	.....	.....	.....	3 10 0	.....	2 12 6	.....	1 0 0	4 9 8	42 6 7 62 16 5
14 Eyemouth, .	58 6 5	.....	.....	.....	16 5 6	0 11 0	1 16 0	.....	.....	.....	18 12 6 15 13 9 53 11 5½
15 Fogo, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 1	2 1 2	0 12 6	.....	.....	.....	21 4 6½
16 Foulden, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 8 6	2 11 5½	4 4 6	.....	.....	1 7 0	45 3 3½ 67 3 0 7 18 3
17 Gordon, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Greenlaw, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 8 0	0 9 10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Hume, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Hutton, .	8 6 8	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	1 19 3½	4 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Ladykirk, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 2 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Langton, .	24 11 0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	0 18 3	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Lander, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Legerwood, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	0 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Longformacus, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Mertoun, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Mordington, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 2 8	2 0 0	0 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Nenthorn, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 3 0	4 4 5½	0 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Polwarth, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Swinton, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Westruther, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Whitsome, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	668 5 0	.....	.....	.....	345 6 9	21 6 9	37 0 6	0 2 6	12 4 9	17 18 6	1102 4 9

1 Cumbræes, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Kilbride (Kintyre), .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Kilmory, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Kingarth, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 North Bute, .	47 11 3	2 19 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Rothesay, .	123 8 7	.....	.....	.....	10 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	170 19 10	2 19 6	.....	.....	37 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BUTESHIRE.

BUTESHIRE.

1 Cumbræ,
2 Kilbride (Kintyre),
3 Kilmory,
4 Kingarth,
5 North Bute,
6 Rothesay.

APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Parish during the Year 1838.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under foregoing Heads.	
CAITHNESS.											
1 Bower,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 1 4 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 6 4 6
2 Canisby,	27 2 8	.....	.....	.....	19 0 0	4 17 0	.....	.....	6 3 0	8 9 0	65 11 8
3 Dunnet, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 17 0	2 17 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 14 1
4 Halkirk,	32 12 6	.....	.....	.....	15 12 0	3 0 0	.....	18 15 9	7 10 10	.....	77 11 1
5 Latheron,	70 10 2	.....	.....	.....	103 13 11	4 3 4½	.....	.....	24 15 6	19 7 0	240 9 5½
6 Olrick, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 19 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Reay,	22 10 0	.....	.....	.....	37 4 8	1 4 0	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	61 19 8
8 Thurso,	64 0 0	.....	.....	.....	31 19 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 19 6
9 Watten,	24 6 10	.....	.....	.....	3 13 6	.....	1 5 0	.....	.....	.....	29 5 4
10 Wick,	217 9 0	.....	.....	.....	78 12 7	10 4 3	1 1 0	10 5 2	7 1 1	.....	324 13 1
Total,	458 11 2	.....	.....	.....	321 13 2	27 10 2½	21 6 6	29 0 11	45 10 5	27 16 0	931 8 4½
CLACKMANNAN.											
1 Alloa and Tillybody,	288 15 2	3 7 0	.....	.....	52 16 0	4 15 0	3 17 6	15 6 7	.....	3 7 6	372 4 9
2 Clackmannan,	46 14 0	6 4 5	4 0 2	0 5 4	34 12 0	0 18 2	3 1 0	.....	1 4 6	1 0 6	98 0 1
3 Dollar, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 5 3	0 17 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 2 11
4 Logie,	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	5 18 6	10 3 9	11 2 4	18 9 0	107 13 7
5 Tillyculbry,	32 6 8	2 19 11	.....	.....	33 7 0	2 1 6	3 18 6	4 8 0	0 14 0	.....	79 15 7
Total,	416 15 10	12 11 4	4 0 2	0 5 4	162 0 3	8 12 4	16 15 6	29 18 4	13 0 10	22 17 0	686 16 11

APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Parish during the Year 1858.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under foregoing Heads.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	695 3 1	.....	39 0 8½	.....	254 17 4	14 4 4½	11 1 7 0	0 12 0	2 17 6	16 0 3	1033 16 10
21 Johnston,	6 10 0	.....	.....	.....	5 15 6	.....	4 4 9 2 2	.....	0 13 0	1 3 8	18 11 4
22 Keir,	23 16 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8 6	1 4 4	.....	.....	26 9 6
23 Kirkconnell,	51 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 10 0
24 Kirkmahoe, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Kirkmichael,	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9 2 0	2 4 3½	1 1 0	.....	0 13 6	8 11 0	55 11 9½
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	16 11 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	2 9 6	1 11 6	21 13 5
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 0 0
28 Langholm,	89 5 0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	0 10 6	.....	1 12 0	1 6 6	99 4 0
29 Lochmaben,	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	1 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 13 0
30 Middlebie, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 16 0	1 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 18 6
31 Moffat,	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....	19 15 0	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 5 0
32 Morton,	51 0 0	.....	8 9 0	.....	18 14 0	2 8 6	0 7 6	.....	.....	.....	80 19 0
33 Monsewald, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	0 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
34 Penpont,	29 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 18 9	.....	39 2 9
35 Ruthwell,	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....	11 14 0	1 10 8½	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 0 0
36 St. Mungo, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 4 8½
37 Sanquhar,	38 5 0	.....	.....	.....	5 6 8	1 4 0	.....	.....	0 18 0	.....	39 3 0
38 Tinwald,	68 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	.....	0 18 0	75 8 8
39 Torthorwald,	27 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	28 18 0
40 Tundergarth,	26 8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 6 6	27 14 10
41 Tynron,	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	0 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 0 0
42 Wamphray,	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....	2 18 6	.....	0 12 3	1 0 9	31 14 4
43 Westerkirk,	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 0 0
Total,	1344 6 6	47 9 8½	395 4 6	24 12 2½	24 11 9	1 16 4	10 14 6	32 3 2	1880 18 8

EDINBURGH.

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APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Charged during the Year 1883.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under Foregoing Heads.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Abernethy,	15 12 4	1 5 9	.....	.....	8 8 9½	1 8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 15 2½
2 Alves,	27 10 0	3 0 0	.....	.....	10 10 0	1 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 10 0
3 Bellie,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Birnie,	27 7 11	5 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 0 6
5 Dallas,	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 2 10	1 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Dranny,	24 12 3	9 19 4	.....	.....	28 3 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	51 11 9
7 Duffus,	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 6 4
8 Duthill,	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 0 0
9 Dyke,	14 10 0	0 18 1	.....	.....	49 12 1	1 8 3	.....	.....	.....	1 18 0	21 11 7
10 Edinhillie,	264 7 10	18 5 6	.....	.....	9 18 0	.....	1 11 6	.....	.....	.....	335 5 2
11 Elgin,	13 11 4	.....	.....	.....	5 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 17 10
12 Forbes,	32 0 3	1 6 0	.....	.....	30 10 0	4 0 0	1 1 0	.....	0 9 6	.....	40 10 9
13 Kinloss,	.....	.....	4 10 0	.....	.....	.....	2 2 0	0 13 0	.....	.....	41 15 0
14 Knockando,	41 15 11	4 16 3½	.....	.....	18 18 6	.....	1 1 0	.....	.....	1 4 0	47 16 2½
15 New Spynie,	14 10 0	1 3 3	.....	.....	18 19 6	0 3 10	.....	.....	.....	6 17 0	42 9 9
16 Rafford,	29 0 0	1 16 1	.....	.....	17 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 19 5
17 Rothes,	39 17 6	5 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 14 4	.....	.....	.....	67 17 5
18 St. Andrews,	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 10 0	3 12 5	0 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Speymouth,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Urquhart,	22 14 2	5 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 6	1 9 0	53 18 1
Total,	592 9 6	59 4 11½	32 18 6	.....	246 16 2½	13 15 1	12 10 4	0 13 0	11 8 0	12 9 5	982 5 0

FIVE.

1	Abbotshall,	73	3 10	.....	27 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	1 0 0	0 4 6	102 15 4
2	Abie,	22	10 0	.....	9 2 0	.....	7 10 0	.....	.....	0 13 0	.....	4 6 6	2 12 6	39 2 0
3	Aberdour,	33	18 6	.....	.....	.....	7 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 2 8
4	Anstruther, Easter,	22	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0
5	Anstruther, Wester,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Angask,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Auchtermoran,	50	6 6	.....	11 5 5	.....	21 19 0	0 10 0	8 8 0	31 0 3	.....	.....	.....	123 9 2
8	Auchtermuchty,	99	0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 5 0	1 7 6	1 1 0	.....	.....	2 7 0	.....	120 0 6
9	Auchtertool,	17	12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	.....	1 18 6	0 2 6	20 14 6
10	Ballingry,	10	0 4	.....	.....	.....	8 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 15 9
11	Balmerno,	20	16 0	3 8 11	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 5 11
12	Beath,	24	0 0	.....	.....	.....	7 4 0	1 3 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 7 2½
13	Burntisland,	30	0 0	.....	36 8 0	.....	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 18 6
14	Cameron,	43	12 0	.....	12 16 0	1 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 14 0
15	Cambee,	47	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 10 0
16	Carnock,	52	18 0	3 16 3	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 16 3
17	Ceres,	85	10 9	.....	.....	.....	17 0 8	0 16 8	1 1 0	.....	.....	1 13 11	2 17 0	109 0 0
18	Collessie,	1	1 11	.....	.....	.....	17 16 11	1 14 9½	1 1 0	.....	.....	2 1 6	.....	23 16 1½
19	Crail,	55	12 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	2 6 7½	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	3 2 10	74 11 11½
20	Creich,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Culte,	25	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
22	Cupar,	343	18 5	.....	.....	.....	3 5 0	.....	1 1 0	.....	.....	7 1 4	2 7 0	357 12 9
23	Dairsie,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0
24	Dalgely,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Dennie,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Dunboga,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Dunfermline,	468	0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Dysart,	115	5 0	.....	204 0 0	.....	36 4 0	.....	12 1 6	.....	.....	10 6 0	6 2 4	736 14 4
29	Elie,	.....	.....	.....	41 12 0	.....	27 16 0	.....	0 10 6	.....	.....	1 5 1	.....	186 8 7
30	Falkland,	127	13 10	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0
31	Ferry-Port-on-Craig,	92	17 1	3 18 2	.....	.....	24 17 0	5 5 10	0 10 6	16 0 4	.....	3 16 6	2 5 9½	182 2 2
32	Flisk,	.....	.....	7 17 8½	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 3 7
33	Forgan,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Inverkeithing,	108	5 0	.....	.....	.....	14 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 6 0
35	Kemback,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	11 12 3	1 16 6	135 9 9
36	Kennoway,	22	0 0	.....	.....	.....	14 10 6	.....	1 16 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 7 0
37	Kettle,	21	19 0	.....	.....	.....	53 6 0	0 17 0	0 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 8 6
38	Kilconquhar,	79	4 8	.....	13 6 6	.....	13 4 0	1 6 0	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	1 7 6	51 13 6
	Carry forward,	2093	15 10	19 1 0½	355 15 11	1 6 0	373 4 3	17 9 2½	43 8 0	66 7 0	47 8 7	22 18 5½	.....	3040 14 3½

APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Single.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Parish during the Year 1853.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrest and Conveyance of Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under foregoing Heads.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	2093 15 10	19 1 0½	355 15 11	1 6 0	373 4 3	17 9 2½	43 8 0	66 7 0	47 8 7	22 18 5½	3040 14 3½
39 Kilmany, . . .	69 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 10 0
40 Kilmenny, . . .	25 0 0	.....	23 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 8 0
41 Kinghorn, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0
42 Kinglassie, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43 Kingsbarns, . . .	178 9 4	.....	18 4 0	.....	9 2 0	.....	5 15 9	.....	1 5 5	1 11 10	214 8 4
44 Kirkcaldy, . . .	101 4 2	.....	26 0 0	.....	41 10 0	1 4 11½	2 2 0	.....	4 3 3	.....	176 4 4½
45 Largo, . . .	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	19 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 6 0
46 Leslie, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0
47 Leuchars, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48 Logie, . . .	136 3 4	.....	.....	.....	28 12 0	4 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 7 5
49 Markinch, . . .	50 Monimail, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51 Moonzie, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52 Newburgh, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 5 6	0 9 4	0 17 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Newburn, . . .	.....	.....	14 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 12 1
54 Pittenweem, . . .	184 12 9	.....	14 18 3	.....	44 9 2½	2 10 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 6 0
55 St. Andrews, . . .	20 16 0	4 9 9	.....	.....	11 14 0	1 0 7	.....	.....	1 13 6	2 17 6	251 1 5
56 St. Leonards, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 0 4
57 St. Monance, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58 Saline, . . .	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 4	25 2 4
59 Scoonie, . . .	57 0 8	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1 14 9	.....	69 3 5
60 Strathmiglo, . . .	.....	.....	14 5 3	.....	8 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 4 3
61 Torryburn, . . .	29 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 1 0
62 Wemyss, . . .	178 0 0	.....	.....	.....	43 19 0	.....	2 12 6	7 18 11	0 15 0	.....	233 5 5
Total,	3118 13 1	23 10 9½	466 17 5	1 6 0	620 4 11½	27 6 4½	54 15 6	74 5 11	57 0 6	27 10 1½	4471 10 8

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* Of this sum £98, 0s. 6d. was received from the friends of patients.

APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.			Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Parish during the Year 1858.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under foregoing Heads.		
Brought forward,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
37 Iandie and Fowls, Easter,	3995 0 6	65 11 3	103 18 8	4 13 4	293 3 4	21 4 8	21 13 9	22 16 2	56 14 4	74 12 5	4659 10 5	
38 Mains and Strathmartin,	81 4 6				9 2 0	3 9 0	1 11 6				14 2 6	
39 Marytown,	21 5 0				7 4 0	1 15 0	0 10 6	0 5 6			90 14 0	
40 Menmuir,							1 1 0				22 11 6	
41 Monifeth,	98 19 5				35 2 0	1 0 0			3 5 1		138 6 6	
42 Monikie,	32 2 7				44 6 0					2 2 10	32 2 7	
43 Montrose,	588 14 0										635 2 10	
44 Murroes,												
45 Newtyle,	34 18 6				5 4 0						34 18 6	
46 Oathlaw,	22 0 0										27 4 0	
47 Panbride,	27 15 5										27 15 5	
48 Rescobie,	22 0 0	7 10 6	11 14 0	2 16 0	16 18 0		2 2 0				63 0 6	
49 Ruthven,	22 0 0										22 0 0	
50 St. Vigeans,												
51 Strickathrow,	25 10 0										25 10 0	
52 Tannadice,												
53 Tealing,	28 17 9						1 11 6		2 7 8½	2 10 0	35 6 11½	
Total,	5000 7 8	73 1 9	115 12 8	7 9 4	410 19 4	27 8 8	28 10 3	23 1 8	62 9 1½	79 5 3	5828 5 8½	
HADDINGTON.												
1 Aberlady,	5 10 0				17 1 6	1 15 11	4 4 0		1 0 0		29 11 5	
2 Atherstoneford,			10 15 0		17 15 0	1 7 3	7 7 0		0 16 4	0 13 6	38 14 1	
3 Bolton,												
4 Dirleton,	95 6 10				4 6 8		1 1 0		2 4 6		102 19 0	

5 Dunbar,	109 6 3	.....	.....	37 13 0	2 18 1	3 7 6	.....	1 6 6	4 3 5	158 14 9
6 Garvald,	23 0 0	.....	.....	9 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 16 0
7 Gladsmuir,	40 0 0	.....	.....	8 16 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 16 6
8 Haddington,	229 10 8	.....	.....	70 4 0	9 7 6	12 12 0	.....	2 16 0	.....	324 10 2
9 Humbie,	154 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	.....	.....	3 0 9	158 1 9
10 Innerwick, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Morham,	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 0 0
12 North Berwick,	42 0 0	.....	.....	9 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 12 2
13 Oldhamstocks, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 2 6	14 2 6
14 Ormiston, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Pencatland,	42 0 0	.....	.....	19 0 0	0 6 0	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	42 0 0
16 Prestonkirk,	6 10 0	.....	.....	36 8 0	1 16 5½	.....	.....	1 10 10	.....	28 16 4
17 Prestonpans,	86 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 15 5½
18 Salton,	64 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 10 0
19 Spott, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	15 5 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 5 0
20 Stenton, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	24 14 6	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 14 6
21 Tranent,	116 0 0	.....	.....	36 6 6	0 10 0	1 1 0	.....	.....	1 2 6	155 0 0
22 Whitekirk,	42 5 7	.....	.....	3 15 0	.....	1 11 6	.....	0 19 7½	1 8 6	50 0 2½
23 Whittington, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	17 19 8	0 7 0	1 1 0	.....	.....	1 5 0	20 12 8
24 Yester,	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0
Total,	1113 10 4	0 8 6	10 15 0	341 13 6	21 8 2½	35 7 0	.....	9 2 11½	13 7 0	1545 12 6

1 Alvie, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	8 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 14 6
2 Ardersier, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	13 15 8	5 12 5	1 11 9	3 1 0	3 8 0	2 1 11	56 16 7
3 Barra, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	12 17 0	.....	0 4 5	.....	.....	0 15 0	13 16 5
4 Boleskine and Abertarf, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	36 4 4	11 3 0	19 0 0	.....	5 16 9	.....	121 4 1
5 Bracadale, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Cromdale, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0	5 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 2 9
7 Croy, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	15 4 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	18 4 0
8 Daviot, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	15 10 0	.....	17 4 6	.....	.....	.....	57 14 6
9 Dore, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	.....	.....	1 14 0	35 7 0
10 Duimish, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	28 10 0	3 4 0	3 0 6	1 5 0	6 11 6	.....	55 2 0
11 Glenelg,	22 0 0	.....	.....	20 10 0	5 10 0	7 1 0	23 5 2	.....	.....	103 6 2
12 Harres, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Inverness,	807 3 0	.....	54 12 0	77 8 0	8 0 0	.....	2 11 6	56 3 0	.....	1005 17 6
Carry forward,	969 19 10	.....	76 12 0	279 13 6	40 12 2	52 15 2	30 2 8	71 19 3	4 10 11	1526 5 6

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics charged during the Year 1838.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunatics.	Expenditure connected with the Attendance of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under Foregoing Heads.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	989 19 10	.....	76 12 0	.....	279 13 6	40 12 2	52 15 2	£ 30 2 8	71 19 3	£ 4 10 11	1526 5 6
14 Kilmalie,	122 16 0	9 13 3	.....	.....	94 10 0	19 10 9	27 11 6	.....	7 13 6	.....	281 15 0
15 Kilmonivaig,	87 7 6	0 13 0	.....	.....	63 3 6	6 13 10	23 13 0	.....	6 18 6	3 18 10	192 8 2
16 Kilmorack, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 6 6	1 14 10	2 5 0	.....	.....	.....	45 6 4
17 Kilmuir,	69 4 2	2 16 10	.....	.....	33 3 2	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	0 17 10	110 2 0
18 Kiltarity,	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	4 10 0	102 10 0
19 Kingussie, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 4 0	1 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 14 0
20 Kirkhill,	36 10 6	.....	.....	.....	21 9 0	1 10 0	0 5 0	.....	5 9 6	.....	65 4 0
21 Laggan,	28 2 9	.....	.....	.....	48 10 0	.....	12 12 0	.....	4 10 0	4 0 9	36 13 6
22 Moy and Dalrossie, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 15 0	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 2 0
23 Petty,	23 17 7	2 1 6	.....	.....	27 8 2	.....	.....	0 2 6	7 0 2	.....	38 3 9
24 Portree,	51 6 3	.....	.....	.....	15 8 6	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 14 5
25 Sleat, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 16 0	19 4 6
26 Small Isles,	46 3 4	5 8 7	.....	.....	3 5 0	0 12 0	1 4 8	.....	3 7 9	.....	60 1 4
27 Snizort,	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17 11 0	1 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 1 0
28 Strath,	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 0 0
29 Uist, North,	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	31 17 0	10 15 0	.....	0 10 0	24 4 3	3 10 0	120 16 3
30 Uist, South,	51 2 2	.....	.....	.....	54 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	105 18 2
31 Urquhart, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	1655 10 1	20 13 2	76 12 0	.....	816 14 4	94 15 7	122 6 4	30 15 2	137 2 11	22 10 4	2976 19 11
KINCARDINE.											
1 Arbutnot,	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0	.....	2 6 4	1 9 8	57 18 0
2 Banchory-Devenick,	36 0 0	7 14 0	1 12 0	45 6 0
3 Banchory-Ternan,	147 13 0	15 2 9	0 18 0	18 15 4	0 10 0	4 4 0	0 19 4	1 13 5	189 15 10

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APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Parish during the Year 1858.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure with respect to Rest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under Foregoing Heads.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,											
5 Buttle,	34 0 0				59 2 2	5 16 9	1 1 0				99 19 11
6 Carephairn,	17 0 0										17 0 0
7 Colvend,	34 0 0										34 0 0
8 Crossmichael,	4 5 0										4 5 0
9 Dalry,	46 15 1				10 0 0						56 15 1
10 Girthon,	17 0 0				6 0 0	1 15 10	1 1 0				25 16 10
11 Kells,	46 15 0				5 4 0						51 19 0
12 Kelton,	17 17 2				13 0 0		0 7 6		0 16 8		35 9 2
13 Kirkbeam,	22 3 9				23 18 0				0 15 0		42 10 2
14 Kirkcudbright,	76 10 0				30 2 0	0 17 5½	1 3 6		0 18 0	1 0 6	25 5 9
15 Kirkcunzeon,	17 0 0						2 2 0		3 6 6		112 17 11½
16 Kirkmabreck,	30 11 6										17 0 0
17 Kirkpatrick Durham,	25 10 0						0 2 6		3 9 4		34 0 10
18 Kirkpatrick Irongray,									0 3 6		25 16 0
19 Lochrutton,											.....
20 Mingaff,	17 0 0				10 8 0						10 8 0
21 New Abbey,	6 13 9				7 7 2						24 7 2
22 Parton,					10 4 0						16 17 9
23 Rerrick,					13 16 0						.....
24 Terregles,											13 16 0
25 Tongland,	6 12 1										.....
26 Troqueer,											6 12 1
27 Twyholm,	34 0 0				33 14 0	0 10 0	1 8 0				69 12 0
28 Urr,	34 0 0				24 0 0	1 17 5					59 17 5
Total,	508 18 4				246 15 4	10 17 5½	7 5 6		9 9 0	1 0 6	784 6 1½

LANARK.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	Avondale,	97	4	8

* The cost of eleven patients in Asylums is included in this sum.

+ Cost of ten patients in a Poorhouse is included in this sum.

Total,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Parish during the Year 1858.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under Foregoing Heads.	
LINLITHGOW.											
1 Abercorn, .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Bathgate, .	82 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 10 0
3 Borrowstounness, .	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	1 1 0	.....	4 3 9	2 5 0	130 9 9
4 Carriden, .	56 18 0	.....	4 17 6	1 4 2	13 0 0	0 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 12 4
5 Dalmevy, .	45 19 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	47 19 2
6 Ecclesmachan, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Kirkliston, .	104 1 3	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	1 0 0	2 2 0	.....	0 18 3	1 11 6	108 13 0
8 Linlithgow, .	119 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17 5 0	2 17 6	1 1 0	0 2 6	2 2 0	.....	126 10 0
9 Livingstone, .	45 0 0	1 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 3 0
10 Queensferry, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Torphichen, .	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	3 4 6	1 1 0	.....	1 8 4	.....	24 9 4
12 Uphall, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 4 6
13 Whitburn, .	22 0 0	.....	6 10 0	.....	19 9 6	.....	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	49 0 6
Total, .	607 8 5	1 15 0	11 7 6	1 4 2	81 4 6	7 14 8	6 6 0	0 2 6	8 12 4	5 16 6	731 11 7
NAIRN.											
1 Ardcloch, .	40 2 1	.....	.....	.....	45 15 0	.....	2 11 0	.....	17 4 4	2 8 9	108 1 2
2 Auldearn, .	51 19 7	.....	.....	.....	37 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 0 7
3 Cawdor, .	99 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	0 13 8	0 10 6	.....	.....	1 2 11	117 7 1
4 Nairn, .	217 19 0	.....	.....	.....	29 3 3	3 15 0	6 6 0	7 15 10	13 8 2	1 11 8	279 18 11
Total, .	409 0 8	.....	.....	.....	127 19 3	4 8 8	9 7 6	7 15 10	30 12 6	5 3 4	594 7 9

ORKNEY.

[illegible]

SHETLAND.

SHETLAND.					
1 Bressay,	.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Delting,	.	22 0 0	.....	.....	29 4 0
3 Dunrossness,	.	47 0 0	.....	.....	53 0 0
4 Fetlar and North Yell,	.	.....	.....	.....	6 12 0
5 Lerwick,	.	83 11 10	.....	.....	95 0 6
6 Nesting,	.	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 North Mainve,	.	46 0 6	.....	.....	50 17 4½
8 Sandsting,	.	25 0 0	.....	.....	30 4 0
9 Tingwall,	.	74 19 6	.....	.....	74 19 6
10 Unst,	.	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0
11 Walls and Sandness,	.	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0
12 Yell (Mid and South),	.	27 10 0	.....	.....	35 13 9
Total,	.	351 1 10	.....	.....	405 11 1½

APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Public and Private Asylums for the Year 1858.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with Arrest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under foregoing Heads.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PEEBLES.											
1 Broughton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Drumzier,	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0
3 Eddlestone,	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	37 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 14 0
4 Innerleithen,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Kirkcud,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Linton, West,	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15 19 0	2 0 1	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	66 0 1
7 Lyne and Megget,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Manor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Newlands,	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0
10 Peebles,	99 7 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	111 19 0
11 Skirling,	22 10 0	.....	.....	.....	14 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 16 0
12 Stobo,	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
13 Traquair,	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
14 Tweedmuir,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	312 7 0	.....	.....	.....	79 19 0	2 0 1	1 13 0	.....	.....	.....	395 19 1
PERTHSHIRE.											
1 Aberdalgie,	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0
2 Aberfoyle,	13 14 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	9 0 0	29 9 6	1 13 4	.....	66 16 10
3 Abernethy,	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0
4 Abernethy,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Aylth,	54 0 0	7 7 3	.....	.....	15 12 0	2 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 4 9
6 Auchterarder,	15 5 0	32 16 9	1 0 0	1 11 6	2 11 0	53 4 3
7 Auchtergaven,	111 7 11	35 18 7	1 14 0	0 11 0	3 0 0	182 11 6

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APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.			Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.			General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Parish during the Year 1858.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.		Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under Foregoing Heads.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Brought forward,	2139	14	2	54	8	6½	19	10	0	1	7	0	766	17	9	48	4	1½	58	18	10	29	9	6	39	6	7	20	3	4	3177	19	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
47 Kinnaird,	24	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	12	0	2	0	7½	1	19	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	0	24	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
48 Kinnoul,	154	10	0	11	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	18	0	0	19	4	.....	0	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	16	6½																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
49 Kirkmichael,	6	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
50 Lethendy,	72	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	18	0	1	2	0	.....	4	2	0	.....	.....	.....	1	11	0	3	12	0	15	10	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
51 Logierait, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	12	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
52 Longforgan, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	17	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
53 Madderty,	24	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
54 Meikle,	21	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	19	4	3	16	7	.....	1	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	6	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
55 Methven,	45	0	0	3	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	17	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
56 Monydie,	28	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	5	0	0	12	9	.....	2	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	15	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
57 Monievard,	59	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	8	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
58 Monzie,	44	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	16	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Logiealmond Dist., . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	5	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
59 Moulin,	71	9	4	70	9	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
60 Muckhart,

[illegible]

* Including also the cost of patients in Licensed Houses.

Carry forward,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics Chargeable to the Parish during the Year 1888.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with Arrest and Trial of Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under foregoing Heads.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,											
16 Kincardine (Tan),	498 14 3	.....	.....	.....	222 5 2½	19 2 10½	78 11 6	91 6 2	69 18 2	18 1 8	997 19 10
17 Kintail,	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	33 5 6	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 5 6
18 Knockbain, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 19 9	8 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 13 4
19 Lochalsh,	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	27 18 0	6 4 0	.....	.....	7 11 4	4 8 0	38 10 4
20 Lochbroom,	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	21 9 0	9 11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 12 3
21 Lochcarron,	22 10 0	.....	.....	.....	43 10 0	4 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 0 0
22 Lochs,	24 14 0	.....	.....	.....	22 2 0	1 2 0	3 15 0	.....	.....	.....	49 9 0
23 Logie, Easter,	5 5 5	.....	.....	.....	14 8 2	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 17 7
24 Nigg,	50 16 0	1 18 10	2 9 8	.....	10 0 0	.....	1 1 0	.....	0 10 6	0 4 4	67 0 4
25 Resolis, or Kirkmichael,	40 10 0	.....	.....	.....	7 19 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 19 9
26 Rosemarkie, . . . . .	.....	.....	22 1 6	.....	14 3 6	4 4 1	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	60 17 7
27 Roskeen,	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 17 0	32 0 6
28 Stornoway,	22 0 0	.....	12 0 0	.....	48 19 7	1 14 6	.....	.....	8 10 0	.....	100 14 1
29 Tain,	60 11 5	2 12 0	.....	.....	29 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	12 18 2	.....	76 10 0
30 Tarbat,	49 4 4	.....	.....	.....	12 6 0	0 16 5	2 17 0	19 1 0	4 5 6	10 8 4	121 10 4
31 Uig,	16 12 11	.....	.....	.....	15 10 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 12 6	75 12 4
32 Urquhart,	6 5 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	22 12 11
33 Urray,	23 0 0	.....	.....	.....	19 4 0	0 18 6	1 1 0	5 0 0	5 15 0	1 0 0	39 3 6
Total,	954 17 11	9 16 3	36 11 2	.....	626 11 8½	73 9 4½	87 5 6	115 7 2	109 8 8	39 19 10	2053 7 7
ROXBURGH.											
1 Ancrum,	23 19 7	.....	10 0 0	.....	7 16 0	0 10 0	2 12 6	.....	3 16 10	1 19 3	50 14 2
2 Ashkirk, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	15 10 6
3 Bedrule,	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0
4 Bowden, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 4 0	1 0 4	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	39 4 4

5 Castleton, .	19 16 3	.....	.....	.....	7 9 6	1 9 2½	0 10 6	.....	2 18 6	.....	0 15 0	32 3 11½
6 Cavers, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0½	.....	4 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 13 6½
7 Crailing, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Eckford, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 11 8
9 Ednam, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 9 0
10 Hawick, .	72 2 8	.....	.....	.....	92 10 0	6 14 11	1 1 0	.....	4 3 6	4 5 0	180 17 1	12 9 10
11 Hopekirk, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 1 0	0 8 10	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 2 0
12 Hownam, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 2 0	1 12 2	6 11 0	.....	2 7 6	.....	.....	170 17 3
13 Jedburgh, .	119 8 3	0 16 6	.....	.....	40 1 10	1 0 0	0 10 0	.....	.....	2 5 0	230 15 6	24 0 0
14 Kelso, .	176 0 0	.....	.....	.....	40 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	40 18 4
15 Kirkton, .	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7 11 9	.....	1 11 6	2 18 10	1 19 0	3 7 3	9 11 6	.....
16 Lilliesleaf, .	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	2 12 6	.....	.....	0 9 0	.....	.....
17 Linton, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Mackersston, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Maxton, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Melrose, .	161 17 11	.....	.....	.....	25 14 0	.....	.....	.....	0 14 6	.....	188 6 5	.....
21 Minto, .	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17 0 0	.....	3 10 6	.....	0 10 0	0 5 0	45 5 6	.....
22 Morebattle, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 10 0	.....	8 3 6	.....	.....	.....	40 13 6	.....
23 Oxnam, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	2 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 2 10	.....
24 Robertson, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Roxburgh, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0	0 14 10	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	10 5 4	.....
26 St. Boswells, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 2 6	2 10 5	1 6 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	33 6 11	.....
27 Smalholm, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Southdean, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Sprouston, .	54 11 2	.....	.....	.....	24 9 8	.....	.....	.....	1 8 9	2 0 0	82 9 7	.....
30 Stichel, .	25 2 8	4 3 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 6 3	.....
31 Wilton, .	21 10 0	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	3 14 0	.....	.....	.....	33 0 0	.....
32 Yetholm, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, .	769 18 6	5 0 1	20 14 6	.....	463 7 11½	18 3 6½	40 19 6	2 18 10	17 18 7	15 13 6	1354 15 0	.....

SELKIRK.												
1 Etrick, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 17 0
2 Galashiels, .	23 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 0 0
3 Kirkhope, .	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 0 0
4 Selkirk, .	72 16 8	.....	.....	.....	40 6 0	.....	4 14 6	.....	2 2 3	0 2 6	120 1 11	.....
5 Yarrow, .	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 0 0	.....
Total, .	158 16 8	.....	.....	.....	105 19 0	.....	4 14 6	.....	2 2 3	0 2 6	271 14 11	.....

APPENDIX C.—continued.

	Expenditure for Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums.		Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.		General Charges on Account of Lunatics.				Total Expenditure, Account of Lunatics Chargeable to Parish during the Year 1883.
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendants and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrangements of rest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included in the foregoing Heads.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
STIRLING.											
1 Airth,	6 11 6	.....	29 6 11	.....	3 10 6	0 13 6	0 10 6	10 18 8	.....	.....	22 4 8
2 Alva,	32 17 3	2 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 4 2
3 Baldernock,	22 6 3	.....	17 8 0	.....	7 9 6	0 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 12 6
4 Balfour, . . . . .	.....	.....	3 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 6	25 8 3
5 Bothkennar,	8 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 7 1
6 Buchanan,	95 15 4	1 7 0	.....	.....	40 6 0	3 10 9	2 13 6	.....	.....	.....	46 10 3
7 Campsie,	17 2 0	.....	21 4 6	.....	14 14 0	0 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 2 7
8 Denny,	66 6 8	8 7 10	.....	.....	3 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 18 6
9 Drymen, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 13 10
10 Dnipace, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 7 4	0 5 0	1 3 4	.....	.....	.....	10 9 4
11 Falkirk, . . . . .	.....	.....	312 0 0	.....	15 5 0	1 10 0	20 10 0	8 15 0	1 13 0	3 10 11	363 3 11
12 Fintry,	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	13 10 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	66 11 0
13 Gargunnoch,	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0
14 Killearn, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 15 0	.....	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	3 5 6
15 Kilsyth,	161 0 8	.....	.....	.....	36 8 0	3 10 6	1 10 0	.....	.....	.....	202 9 2
16 Kippen,	26 2 6	3 13 0	.....	.....	19 16 10	0 7 7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 19 11½
17 Larbert, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 15 1	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 15 1
18 Lecroft,	48 19 4	4 4 3	.....	.....	20 17 0	2 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 3 7
19 Muiravonside,	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	19 0 0	1 18 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 16 0
20 Polmont,	100 8 0	2 11 6	.....	.....	57 2 3	6 16 10	3 2 8	0 5 6	2 4 11	0 12 6	130 3 7
21 St. Ninians,	179 11 6	.....	12 6 11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 17 5	2 5 6	262 0 5½
22 Slamannan, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Stirling,	140 17 3	.....	160 8 0	.....	26 0 0	1 19 8	.....	.....	.....	0 19 0	301 5 3
24 Strathblane,	54 18 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2 6	.....	.....	.....	84 19 7
Total,	1060 18 5	22 9 10	555 17 2½	.....	364 19 6	29 0 10½	31 13 6	19 19 2	7 15 4	7 10 5	2100 4 3

SUTHERLAND.

1 Assynt,	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 1 0	0 16 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8 8
2 Clyne,	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15 12 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 5 11
3 Creich,	6 5 0	0 15 6	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	3 19 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 12 0
4 Dornoch,	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 5 6
5 Duirness,	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 2 2	5 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 10 10
6 Eddrachillis,	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 16 6	1 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 14 8
7 Farr,	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 15 0	1 17 4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0
8 Golspie,	108 5 0	.....	.....	.....	43 7 0	3 18 0	17 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 9 4½
9 Kildonan,	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 12 0	.....	2 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 11 6
10 Lairg,	49 18 4	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 2 6
11 Loth,	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 6 4
12 Regart,	25 2 4	.....	.....	.....	16 9 0	0 8 0	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 18 0
13 Tongue,	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 9 0	1 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 0 4
Total,	249 10 8	0 15 6	.....	.....	242 18 8	19 0 5½	34 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	583 2 11½

WIGTON.

1 Glaserton,	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25 11 6	2 11 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 17 0
2 Inch,	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 18 0
3 Kirkcolm,	68 0 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 10 7½
4 Kirkinner,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	0 18 3	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 18 9
5 Kirkmaiden,	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 2 10½
6 Kirkowan,	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 2 1
7 Leswalt,	50 17 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 0 6
8 Luce, New,	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 0 0
9 Luce, Old,	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 14 0
10 Mochrum,	4 5 0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 3 2
11 Penninghame,	153 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 15 0	.....	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	184 15 0
12 Portpatrick,	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 17 6	2 10 6	2 2 0	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	25 8 0
13 Sorby,	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 10 8	2 3 10	0 18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 12 6
14 Stoneykirk,	53 2 10	.....	.....	.....	58 16 0	7 9 0	1 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 14 7½
15 Swanraer,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 18 0	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0
16 Whithorn,	42 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 18 4
17 Wigton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 5 0	2 11 9	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 15 1½
Total,	422 14 10	.....	52 5 0	0 15 0	251 7 2	27 14 5	8 4 0	0 7 0	25 9 11	11 3 9	800 1 1	

I.—ABSTRACT of the Tables of Appendix C.

	Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics in Public Asylums.			Expenditure for Lunatics in Poorhouses.		Expenditure for Lunatics living Singly.			General Charges on Account of Lunatics.					Total Expenditure on Account of Lunatics during the Year 1888.			
	Maintenance of Patients in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses.	Additional Payments for Clothing and Bedding if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Poorhouses.	Cost of Clothing if Charged Separately.	Maintenance of Patients in Private Houses.	Expenditure for Clothing.	Medical Attendance and Certificates of Lunacy.	Expenditure connected with the Arrest and Trial of Dangerous Lunatics.	Transport of Patients.	Other Expenditure not included under the foregoing Heads.							
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Aberdeen, . . .	3,507	13 11	75	1 8½	344 14 10	33 18 7	765 4 5½	70 8 6½	40 2 2½	62 11 6	2 1 11	57 3 6	24 7 0	4,920 16 8			
2 Argyll, . . .	1,880	6 3	127 3 4½	50 15 0	0 15 8	950 1 10½	83 7 9	62 11 6	81 10 8	86 5 0	26 5 9	3,349 2 10					
3 Ayr, . . .	2,141	4 2	52 3 11	188 17 6	8 16 7	1,022 17 7	43 14 9	53 18 0	1 2 6	55 17 6	30 5 6	3,598 18 0					
4 Banff, . . .	660	5 0	13 13 10½	.....	.....	525 18 1	56 10 6½	38 10 1	.....	79 2 9	141 12 5	1,515 12 9		
5 Berwick, . . .	668	5 0	.....	.....	.....	345 6 9	21 6 9	37 0 6	0 2 6	12 4 9	17 18 6	1,102 4 9		
6 Bute, . . .	170	19 10	2 19 6	37 14 2	10 13 4	144 11 8	4 18 6	8 4 0	.....	12 7 8	7 12 6	400 1 2				
7 Caithness, . . .	458	11 2	.....	.....	.....	321 13 2	27 10 2½	21 6 6	29 0 11	45 10 5	27 16 0	931 8 4½		
8 Clackmannan, . . .	416	15 10	12 11 4	4 0 2	0 5 4	162 0 3	8 12 4	16 15 6	29 18 4	13 0 10	22 17 0	686 16 11					
9 Dumbarton, . . .	971	17 11	38 11 0	66 8 10½	.....	127 6 4½	31 3 2	16 7 6	18 8 8	15 14 8	5 5 2	1291 3 4				
10 Dumfries, . . .	1,344	6 6	.....	47 9 8½	.....	395 4 6	24 12 2½	24 11 9	1 16 4	10 14 6	32 3 2	1,880 18 8			
11 Edinburgh, . . .	6,623	13 11½	.....	2,641 3 0	113 10 2	620 14 5	36 13 2	44 12 0	0 19 8	32 14 9	75 12 3	10,189 13 4½				
12 Elgin, . . .	592	9 6	59 4 11½	32 18 6	.....	246 16 2½	13 15 1	12 10 4	0 13 0	11 8 0	12 9 5	982 5 0				
13 Fife, . . .	3,118	13 1	23 10 9½	466 17 5	1 6 0	620 4 11½	27 6 4½	54 15 6	74 5 11	57 0 6	27 10 1½	4,471 10 8					
14 Forfar, . . .	5,000	7 8	73 1 9	115 12 8	7 9 4	410 19 4	27 8 8	28 10 3	23 1 8	62 9 1½	79 5 3	5,828 5 8½					

15 Haddington,	1,113 10 4	0 8 6	10 15 0	.....	341 13 6	21 8 2½	35 7 0	.....	9 2 11½	13 7 0	1,545 12 6
16 Inverness, .	1,655 10 1	20 13 2	76 12 0	.....	816 14 4	94 15 7	122 6 4	30 15 2	137 2 11	22 10 4	2,976 19 11
17 Kincardine, .	905 19 3	.....	112 15 3	6 7 10	223 5 10	18 18 5	23 17 6	.....	31 11 6	15 12 2	1,338 7 9
18 Kinross, .	108 0 0	.....	20 1 0	.....	56 10 3	2 9 8	5 4 0	.....	0 15 0	1 9 7	194 9 6
19 Kirkcudbright,	508 18 4	.....	.....	.....	246 15 4	10 17 5½	7 5 6	.....	9 9 0	1 0 6	784 6 1½
20 Larark, .	6,783 14 1½	499 11 11	2,501 10 3	660 18 1	717 0 10	55 1 9	292 13 7	46 9 7	113 11 7	1263 10 9½	12,934 2 6
21 Linlithgow, .	607 8 5	1 15 0	11 7 6	1 4 2	81 4 6	7 14 8	6 6 0	0 2 6	8 12 4	5 16 6	731 11 7
22 Nairn, .	409 0 8	.....	.....	.....	127 19 3	4 8 8	9 7 6	7 15 10	30 12 6	5 3 4	594 7 9
23 Orkney, .	402 17 10	.....	.....	.....	142 4 3	12 1 1	43 1 0	1 8 5	32 11 4	23 2 2	637 6 1
24 Peebles, .	312 7 0	.....	.....	.....	79 19 0	2 0 1	1 13 0	.....	.....	.....	395 19 1
25 Perth, .	4,032 12 8	86 17 1½	37 14 7	1 7 0	1,370 19 11	96 17 0½	84 0 4	35 9 7	46 4 7	63 12 10	5,885 15 8
26 Renfrew, .	843 4 5	63 12 6	2,581 16 4	15 15 6	266 8 8	21 5 4	60 12 0	18 0 1	7 9 8	17 3 11	3,895 8 5
27 Ross and Cromarty,	954 17 11	9 16 3	36 11 2	.....	626 11 8½	73 9 4½	87 5 6	115 7 2	109 8 8	39 19 10	2,053 7 7
28 Roxburgh, .	709 18 6	5 0 1	20 14 6	.....	463 7 11½	18 3 6½	40 19 6	2 18 10	17 18 7	15 13 6	1,354 15 0
29 Selkirk, .	158 16 8	.....	.....	.....	105 19 0	.....	4 14 6	.....	2 2 3	0 2 6	271 14 11
30 Shetland, .	351 1 10	.....	.....	.....	46 16 6½	5 13 9	1 19 0	.....	.....	.....	405 11 1½
31 Stirling, .	1,060 18 5	22 9 10	555 17 2½	.....	364 19 6	29 0 10½	31 13 6	19 19 2	7 15 4	7 10 5	2,100 4 3
32 Sutherland, .	249 10 8	0 15 6	.....	.....	242 18 8	19 0 5½	34 3 0	.....	33 8 0	3 6 8	583 2 11½
33 Wigton, .	422 14 10	.....	52 5 0	0 15 0	251 7 2	27 14 5	8 4 0	0 7 0	25 9 11	11 3 9	800 1 1
TOTAL, .	49,236 11 9	1189 2 1	10,014 11 7½	7,863 2 7	13,231 15 10	998 8 5	11360 8 4½	541 15 5	1175 0 1	2041 5 10	80,652 2 0

II.—ABSTRACT and ANALYSIS of

COUNTY.	Population in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1859.	Total Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during 1858.	Average Expenditure per Head for Pauper Lunatics.	Average Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics per 1000 of Population.	Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums on 1st January 1859.	Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics in Public and Private Asylums during 1858.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	212,711	345	4,920 16 8	14 5 4	23 2 8	193	3,582 15 7½
2. Argyle, . . .	88,807	*188	3,349 2 10	17 16 5	+39 8 3	72	2,007 9 7½
3. Ayr, . . .	189,973	216	3,598 18 0	16 13 2	18 18 11	72	2,193 8 1
4. Banff, . . .	53,141	85	1,515 12 9	17 16 7	28 10 4	27	673 18 10½
5. Berwick, . . .	36,165	62	1,102 4 9	17 15 7	30 9 7	25	668 5 0
6. Bute, . . .	16,608	30	400 1 2	13 6 8	24 1 9	8	173 19 4
7. Caithness, . . .	39,782	88	931 8 4½	10 11 8	23 8 4	18	458 11 2
8. Clackmannan, . . .	24,106	36	686 16 11	19 1 7	28 9 11	19	429 7 2
9. Dumbarton, . . .	46,995	62	1,291 3 4	20 16 6	27 9 6	34	1,010 8 11
10. Dumfries, . . .	78,149	143	1,880 18 8	13 3 1	24 1 4	83	1,344 6 6
11. Edinburgh, . . .	259,493	596	10,189 13 4½	17 1 4	39 5 5	310	6,623 13 11½
12. Elgin, . . .	39,494	74	982 5 0	13 5 5	24 16 11	42	651 14 5½
13. Fife, . . .	153,789	275	4,471 10 8	16 5 3	29 1 6	144	3,142 3 10½
14. Forfar, . . .	191,247	369	5,828 5 8½	15 15 11	30 9 6	299	5,073 9 5
15. Haddington, . . .	36,363	89	1,545 12 6	17 7 4	42 10 1	50	1,113 18 10
16. Inverness, . . .	97,189	209	2,976 19 11	14 4 10	30 12 7	70	1,676 3 3
17. Kincardine, . . .	34,944	80	1,338 7 9	16 14 7	38 6 0	40	905 19 3
18. Kinross, . . .	8,005	12	194 9 6	16 4 2	24 5 11	4	108 0 0
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	43,121	70	784 6 1½	11 4 1	18 3 9	40	508 18 4
20. Lanark, . . .	533,169	658	12,934 2 6	19 13 4	24 5 2	288	7,283 6 0½
21. Linlithgow, . . .	30,590	41	731 11 7	17 16 11	23 8 4	26	609 3 5
22. Nairn, . . .	8,076	26	594 7 9	22 17 2	73 11 11	14	409 0 8
23. Orkney, . . .	31,455	58	657 6 1	11 6 8	20 17 11	21	402 17 10
24. Peebles, . . .	10,804	20	395 19 1	19 15 11	36 11 11	14	312 7 0
25. Perth, . . .	138,377	350	5,885 15 8	16 16 4	42 10 9	188	4,149 9 9½
26. Renfrew, . . .	157,950	205	3,895 8 5	19 0 1	24 13 4	25	906 16 11
27. Ross and Cromarty, . . .	83,781	183	2,053 7 7	11 4 5	24 10 2	43	964 14 2
28. Roxburgh, . . .	51,895	93	1,354 15 0	14 11 4	26 3 2	34	774 18 7
29. Selkirk, . . .	9,132	16	271 14 11	16 9 8	29 15 2	5	158 16 8
30. Shetland, . . .	31,078	40	405 11 1½	10 2 9	13 1 0	17	351 1 10
31. Stirling, . . .	84,244	118	2,100 4 3	17 15 5	24 18 7	43	1,083 8 3
32. Sutherland, . . .	24,720	50	583 2 11½	11 13 4	23 11 10	11	250 6 2
33. Wigtown, . . .	43,389	71	800 1 1	11 5 5	18 8 9	23	422 14 10
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,	2,888,742	*4958	80,652 2 0	16 5 4½	27 19 1½	2302	50,425 13 10

* Less 22 Paupers of the Parishes of Kilfinichen and Craignish, from the Inspectors of which no Returns could be obtained. Of these 22 Patients, 6 were in Asylums, and 16 were Single Patients. Supposing the average Expenditure for each to be £17, 16s. 5d., an additional charge would be incurred of £392, 1s. 2d., making the total Expenditure of Argyllshire £3741, 4s. 0d., and that of the Country £81,044, 3s. 2d.

† In these calculations, both the population and pauper lunatics of the Parishes of Kilfinichen and Craignish have been excluded.

the Tables of Appendix C.

Number of Pauper Patients in Poorhouses on 1st January 1859.	Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics in Poorhouses during 1858.	Number of Pauper Single Patients on 1st January 1859.	Expenditure on Account of Single Pauper Lunatics during 1858.	Extra Expenditure on Account of all Pauper Lunatics.	Average rate of Maintenance for Pauper Lunatics in Asylums.	Average rate of Maintenance for Pauper Lunatics in Poorhouses.	Average rate of Maintenance for Pauper Lunatics in Private Houses.	Average Extra Expenditure per Head for all Pauper Lunatics.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
33	378 13 5	119	835 13 0	123 14 7½	18 11 3¼	11 9 6	7 0 5¼	0 7 2	1
6	51 10 8	110	1,033 9 7½	256 12 11	†27 17 7¾	8 11 9¼	†9 7 11	1 4 5½	2
22	197 14 1	122	1,066 12 4	141 3 6	30 9 3¼	8 19 11½	8 14 10½	0 13 0¾	3
...	...	58	582 8 7½	259 5 3	24 18 11½	...	10 0 10½	3 1 0	4
...	...	37	366 13 6	67 6 3	26 14 1	...	9 18 2½	1 1 11	5
4	48 7 6	18	149 10 2	28 4 2	21 14 10¾	12 1 10¾	8 6 1½	0 18 9¾	6
...	...	70	349 3 4½	123 13 10	25 9 5	...	4 19 9½	1 8 1¼	7
...	4 5 6	17	170 12 7	82 11 8	22 11 10	...	10 0 9	2 5 10½	8
8	66 8 10½	20	158 9 6½	55 16 0	29 14 4½	8 6 1¼	7 18 5¾	0 18 0	9
5	47 9 8½	55	419 16 8½	69 5 9	16 3 11¾	9 9 11½	7 12 8¼	0 9 8½	10
190	2,754 13 2	96	657 7 7	153 18 8	21 7 4	14 9 11½	6 16 11	0 5 2	11
1	32 18 6	31	260 11 3½	37 0 9	15 10 4½	...	8 8 1¾	0 10 0	12
53	468 3 5	78	647 11 4	213 12 0½	21 16 5	8 16 8¼	8 6 0½	0 15 6½	13
6	123 2 0	64	438 8 0	193 6 3½	16 19 4½	20 10 4	6 17 0	0 10 5¾	14
...	10 15 0	39	363 1 8½	57 16 11½	22 5 7	...	9 6 2½	0 13 0	15
7	76 12 0	132	911 9 11	312 14 9	23 18 11¼	10 18 10¾	6 18 1¼	1 9 11½	16
7	119 3 1	33	242 4 3	71 1 2	22 12 11½	17 0 5½	7 4 11¾	0 17 10½	17
2	20 1 0	6	58 19 11	7 8 7	27 0 0	10 0 6	9 16 7	0 12 4¾	18
...	...	30	257 12 9½	17 15 0	12 14 5½	...	8 11 9½	0 5 0¾	19
261	3,162 8 4	109	772 2 7	1716 5 6½	25 5 9¾	12 2 4	7 1 8¼	2 12 2	20
4	12 11 8	11	88 19 2	20 17 4	23 8 7¼	3 2 11	8 1 8¾	0 10 2	21
...	...	12	132 7 11	52 19 2	29 4 4	...	11 0 7¾	2 0 9	22
...	...	37	154 5 4	100 2 11	19 3 2¾	...	4 3 4¾	1 14 6½	23
...	...	6	81 19 1	1 13 0	22 6 2	...	13 13 2	0 1 7¼	24
3	39 1 7	159	1,467 16 11½	229 7 4	22 1 5½	13 0 6½	9 4 7¾	0 13 1¼	25
144	2,597 11 10	36	287 14 0	103 5 8	36 5 5¾	18 0 9¾	7 19 10¼	0 10 0¾	26
2	36 11 2	138	700 1 1	352 1 2	22 9 2	18 5 7	5 1 3	1 18 5¾	27
...	20 14 6	59	481 11 6	77 10 5	22 15 10½	...	8 3 4	0 16 8¼	28
...	...	11	105 19 0	6 19 3	31 15 4	...	9 12 7½	0 8 8	29
...	...	23	52 10 3½	1 19 0	20 11 10¾	...	2 5 8¼	0 0 11¾	30
29	555 17 2½	46	394 0 4½	66 18 5	24 0 8¼	12 18 6¼	8 11 3¾	0 11 4¼	31
...	...	39	261 19 1½	70 17 8	22 15 1¼	...	6 14 4	1 8 4¼	32
8	53 0 0	40	279 1 7	45 4 8	18 7 7	6 12 6	6 19 6¾	0 13 0¼	33
795	10,877 14 2½	1861	14,230 4 3	5118 9 8½	21 18 2¼	13 13 10	7 12 10	1 0 6¾	

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. I.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public and Private Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1858.

MONTH.	Numbers.							
	Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	45	63	15	21	9	7	8	19
February,	44	61	20	26	6	6	14	18
March,	54	78	18	29	16	13	17	15
Total in First Quarter,.....	143	202	53	76	31	26	39	52
April,	63	83	17	23	16	23	24	15
May,	64	87	18	31	25	16	13	14
June,	86	105	29	32	17	20	12	18
Total in Second Quarter,.....	207	275	64	86	58	59	49	47
July,	75	95	25	41	12	30	9	18
August,	69	67	23	39	18	16	17	10
September,	56	73	14	32	16	14	11	11
Total in Third Quarter,	200	235	62	112	46	60	37	39
October,.....	49	68	22	33	16	13	17	18
November,.....	60	66	21	34	25	36	15	14
December,.....	46	75	23	40	19	20	29	14
Total in Fourth Quarter,.....	155	209	66	107	60	69	61	46
GENERAL TOTAL,	705	921	245	381	195	214	186	184

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. II.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public and Private Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1859.

MONTH.	Numbers.							
	Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	52	70	9	22	8	9	19	16
February,	58	49	24	14	9	10	22	15
March,	56	95	17	31	19	30	16	8
Total in First Quarter,.....	166	214	50	67	36	49	57	39
April,.....	62	71	10	29	14	14	15	14
May,	65	68	28	44	17	16	14	9
June,	73	73	24	30	12	13	10	10
Total in Second Quarter,.....	200	212	62	103	43	43	39	33
July,	74	71	29	32	22	11	17	16
August,	56	80	24	29	12	12	12	15
September,	55	55	20	31	17	15	12	10
Total in Third Quarter,	185	206	73	92	51	38	41	41
October,.....	85	85	23	35	22	20	15	15
November,	65	77	13	22	24	20	33	16
December,	57	51	30	32	11	15	16	15
Total in Fourth Quarter,	207	213	66	89	57	55	64	46
GENERAL TOTAL,	758	845	251	351	187	185	201	159

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. III.—TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1858.

ASYLUM.	Number Ad- mitted.	Discharged		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Re- covered. *	Not Re- covered. *	Under 1 Month.	Under 3 Months.	Under 9 Months.	Under 12 Months.	From 12-18 Months.	From 18 Months to 2 Years.	From 2-3 Years.	From 3-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.	Under 3 Months.	From 3-6 Months.	From 6-12 Months.	From 1-2 Years.	From 2-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.	Under 3 Months.	From 3-6 Months.	From 6-12 Months.	From 1-2 Years.	From 2-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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* The Numbers under these heads differ slightly from those given in the Tables of the First Report, owing to errors in the original Returns which have now been corrected.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. IV.—TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1859.

ASYLUM.	Number Ad- mitted.	Discharged				Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered																				
		Re- covered.	Not Re- covered.			Under 1 Month.	Under 3 Months.	Under 6 Months.	Under 9 Months.	Under 12 Months.	From 12-18 Months.	From 18 Months to 2 Years.	From 2-3 Years.	From 3-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.	Under 3 Months.	From 3-6 Months.	From 6-12 Months.	From 1-2 Years.	From 2-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.	Under 3 Months.	From 3-6 Months.	From 6-12 Months.	From 1-2 Years.	From 2-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.											
				M.	F.																							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Public Asylums,	463	455	149	186	126	109	4	7	40	38	44	62	21	25	17	23	9	18	4	3	7	6	2	1	1	3	24	20	27	20	17	18	15	19	21	17		
Licensed Houses,	113	168	44	66	27	39	1	2	12	14	12	20	10	13	1	9	2	3	2	3	2	2	...	...	2	...	6	3	2	6	1	5	11	14	5	6	2	5
Poorhouses,	182	222	58	99	34	37	14	23	14	20	15	24	9	15	1	6	1	4	1	1	...	2	1	2	2	2	8	7	4	8	6	5	6	5	8	6	2	6
Total,	758	845	251	351	187	185	19	32	66	72	71	106	40	53	19	38	12	25	7	7	9	10	3	3	5	5	38	30	33	34	24	28	35	34	32	31	25	28

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. VI.—TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who Died therein in 1859.

Average Numbers Resident.			MONTHS.												YEARS.												Tot.	
			Under 1.		Under 3.		Under 6.		Under 9.		Under 12.		Under 18.		Under 2.		Under 3.		Under 5.		Under 10.		Under 20.		Above 20.			
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In Public Asylums,...	1307.0	1242.5	6	12	14	8	6	11	6	8	9	6	9	4	6	10	14	9	12	11	9	8	4	6	5	2	100	
In Licensed Houses,	351.5	490.0	1	2	5	6	3	2	...	1	1	3	1	2	5	6	8	2	6	3	1	...	2	3	3*	...	36	
In Poorhouses,.....	329.0	493.5	2	3	7	5	5	4	10	2	6	1	...	3	5	2	7	2	4	4	5	8	7	...	...	1	58	
Total,...	1987.5	2226.0	9	17	26	19	14	17	16	11	16	10	10	9	16	18	29	13	22	18	15	16	13	9	8	3	194	

* One Patient after 55 Years' Residence.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. VII.—TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1858.

	Average Numbers Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.								Thoracic Disease.				Abdominal Disease.				Fever and Erysipelas.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Violence.	
	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption and Pulmonary Disease.		Dysentery and Diarrhea.		Other Forms.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public Asylums,	1253·5	1167·5	10	11	8	3	20	6	5	4	12	11	28	32	5	8	6	7	1	1	12	5	...	...
Licensed Houses,	355·0	462·0	7	5	5	1	2	1	...	...	3	2	4	3	2	3	6	3	...	...	2	13	2	...
Poorhouses,	308·0	438·5	5	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	6	18	15	2	6	10	2	4	...	8	19	...	...
Total,	1916·5	2068·0	22	18	16	7	24	9	7	6	17	19	50	50	7	14	24	11	14	1	22	28	2	...

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. VIII.—TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1859.

	Average Numbers Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.												Thoracic Disease.				Abdominal Disease.				Fever and Erysipelas.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Violence.	
			Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption and Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of Heart.		Dysentery and Diarrhea.		Other Forms.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Public Asylums,	1307.0	1242.5	13	10	9	3	13	3	10	9	9	13	23	29	7	3	4	3	8	9	1	...	1	11	2	2				
Licensed Houses,	351.5	490.0	2	...	4	...	5	2	2	4	1	1	4	11	7	...	2	5	4	3	1	1	4	3	...	...		
Poorhouses,	329.0	493.5	4	4	6	3	7	1	2	3	13	2	14	11	1	...	6	4	...	3	1	...	4	4	...	...		
Total,	1987.5	2226.0	19	14	19	6	25	6	14	16	23	16	41	51	15	3	12	12	12	15	3	1	9	18	2	2				

APPENDIX E.

GENERAL REPORTS on the Condition of SINGLE PATIENTS, made by the VISITING COMMISSIONERS during the year 1859.

I.—COUNTIES OF ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND ELGIN.

At the second inspection of these counties, which has now been completed, 203 pauper lunatics were visited at their residences, and a special report on each of them has been forwarded to the Board. Thirty-one lunatics living singly, but not on the poor-roll, were also visited, and their condition inquired into and reported on. Nearly all of these last were in indigent circumstances, and many in great misery. Reports have further been sent in reference to a large number of cases in which a visit did not appear to be necessary, as the inquiries which were made confirmed the account given of them at the first inspection last year.

In Aberdeenshire the condition of the pauper lunatics has on the whole improved. The suggestions and recommendations which followed the previous inspection have generally been attended to ; and although several of the cases still require amendment in various particulars, yet in this extensive county I have only had to report on sixteen pauper lunatics, properly exempted from removal to asylums, as living under circumstances demanding change or improvement. Six of these were in delicate health, and were suffering from the want of such food and medical comforts as their weak condition made desirable and necessary. This was particularly felt in the case of M. A., whom I found dying of phthisis.

In my special reports on the same county, I have recommended the removal to asylums of five pauper lunatics, all of them on the ground of being dangerous. I have every reason to think the recommendation will be attended to by the parochial authorities.

In the county of Banff there is also evidence of improvement in the condition of the pauper lunatics since last visitation. This is more particularly seen in the better house and sleeping accommodation, and in the increase of the money allowances. Their condition, however, still requires much amelioration. Nine patients, in particular, were found in a very unsatisfactory state, and appropriate changes have been recommended. Among these are two illegitimate idiot sisters living under charge of an imbecile mother and of an aunt who is periodically insane. This arrangement I cannot but regard as highly unsatisfactory, if not unsafe. Their dying grandmother is also in the house, the general aspect of which was squalid and bare. Another somewhat similar case, in respect of the guardian not being a suitable person, is that of the begging imbecile J. C., who lives with a thriftless sister said to drink, and whose bed and home were found in a filthy and comfortless state.

In this county also, I have reported on five cases as fit persons to be inmates of an asylum ; in two of these, however, though this change is desirable, yet the delicate state of their bodily health would render injudicious so long a journey as that to the nearest public asylum, which is that of Aberdeen.

With reference to the county of Elgin, the condition of the pauper lunatics living singly was, as a general rule, satisfactory. Various suggestions and recommendations were made to the inspectors of the poor, which, if followed, will bring increased comfort and safety, with little or no outlay.

On the very unsatisfactory state of the pauper lunatics in one of the parishes of this county, however, I have had to report specially to the Board ; but there

is reason to believe that no time will now be lost in applying the remedies which were suggested. Appendix E.

Two cases called for removal ; one on account of the very insufficient care and comfort provided, and the other in consequence of the mental state. The circumstances of these cases are given in detail in the special reports. General Reports.

Of the private patients seen, six were found in a state of great destitution and misery ; four were boarded with strangers without Sheriff's orders—one being injudiciously humoured in her habits of seclusion ; one was under restraint, being chained by the ankle to a corner of the chimney ; and one was a person who should be placed in an asylum. Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin.

The medical visitation books were often kept with great regularity, though instances were not wanting in which the opposite was the case.

ARCHD. WM. COCKBURN.

II.—SOUTHERN DIVISION OF AYRSHIRE.

The southern part of Ayrshire was inspected during the months of May and June 1859.

As the investigation was the first that had been made under the Lunacy Act, it was deemed expedient to endeavour to ascertain, as accurately as possible, the whole extent of mental disease in the community, so that every case reported by the inspectors of poor, or known from other sources to exist, was visited or inquired into, so far as this could be done consistently with the powers vested in the Reporter, and with that discretion and delicacy which should influence all such inquiries. That due discrimination was exercised may be inferred from the fact, that visits were generally courted rather than repelled ; and that in every case they were regarded as expedient and proper, and as removing a heavy responsibility where restraint or restriction of some kind had been considered necessary.

The district visited comprises the parishes of Ayr, Ballantrae, Barr, Colmonell, Coylton, Craigie, New Cumnock, Dailly, Dalmellington, Dregghorn, Dundonald, Girvan, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, Maybole, Monkton, Newton-on-Ayr, St. Quivox, Stair, Stewarton, Straiton, Symington, Tarbolton, and contains about 110,000 inhabitants. Nine of these parishes may be regarded as urban, and have a population of about 74,000. A small proportion of the inhabitants is engaged in coal and iron mining ; but the remainder resembles in occupation, wages, and general circumstances, those of the other southern counties of Scotland.

Of 260 cases of mental disease seen or inquired into, of which 111 were females and 149 were males, 137 were found in towns or large villages, which are numerous in the county, and 123 in rural parishes. These may be classed according to their pecuniary circumstances, as—

Paupers,	108
Indigent,	63
Affluent,	51
Uncertain,	38

The uncertain are persons who are or were recently of unsound mind, but who could not be found, whose condition could not be determined, or only superficially determined, who were dead or had been removed, or whose pauperism was disputed ; and the Reporter would therefore desire that all computations, except that as to actual paupers, may be received only as close approximations to the truth. In the class indigent are included those lunatics in straitened and destitute circumstances ; those who are tottering upon the brink of pauperism, who are prevented from becoming paupers by enormous sacrifices upon the part of relatives whose own position is rendered precarious by the burden ; who are supported upon the charity of the benevolent ; and those who secure a miserable livelihood by begging. A large proportion of this class reside

Appendix
E.
—
General
Reports.
—
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with relatives ; but though this arrangement suggests the idea of home, and the possession of home ties and comforts, it has been ascertained by extensive observations here as well as elsewhere, that they are, in many respects, less comfortable and less faithfully cared for than actual paupers : affection and the sense of duty do not appear to supply the influence nor the benefits of legal supervision. It is certainly a national duty, as well as a matter of selfish interest, to encourage a spirit of independence in the industrial classes ; to teach them that it is a privilege as well as a duty to support their insane relatives upon their own resources ; but this training may be carried too far, and the general spread of pauperism may be increased ; curable cases may be neglected during the attempt, and rendered chronic by withholding early assistance.

Again, in the class designated affluent, are included the opposite extremes of the self-supporting population : those who enjoy actual ample property, and those whose parents or guardians, though really poor as regards the accumulation of worldly wealth, possess a capital in their sobriety, industry, and the exercise of a trade. It is, however, quite obvious, that the tenure of such a position is most insecure ; and that on the coast the loss of a boat, in a coal-pit the fracture of a limb, or anywhere the death of a sane member of the family, may transfer the idiot or lunatic from the affluent class to the poor-roll.

Of the gross number examined, 179 reside with relatives, 42 with strangers, 9 live alone, 6 are placed in workhouses, 3 in lodging-houses, and of the habitation of several it is impossible to speak precisely. They are nomadic. They are beggars, wanderers. An analysis of the habits of all under observation, demonstrates that 16 males and 13 females have left, still leave, or are prevented from gratifying the inclination to leave their homes ; impelled, perhaps, by a variety of motives, but often by that restless activity and craving for change of place, which is a symptom of certain forms of alienation. That such tendencies, to a certain extent, affect the interests and safety of society is true ; but these are less deserving the attention of the Board than the fact, that of the cases under review, 27—17 males and 10 females—have been confined to bed, or to the house, during periods extending from a few months up to twenty years. This seclusion has not arisen from the dangerous qualities of the patient, real or apprehended. It is often voluntary. It may be dictated by infirmity. It is sometimes the result of pride, or of its congener shame, on the part of the custodiers. It is resorted to in order to prevent crime, wandering, exposure, intoxication. Nor is it mere confinement that is to be deplored as an aggravation, and, under proper restrictions, an unnecessary aggravation of the privations of the lunatic. The patient is encouraged to remain in bed, as an arrangement which relieves those around of the irksomeness of supervision. The health point is thus lowered ; the mental condition dulled and debased ; locomotion becomes laborious and difficult ; the limbs contract ; and if bed sores do not form, decrepitude and infirmity inevitably ensue. These precautions are naturally more adopted in towns. In every inspection the urban population has appeared to afford fewer cases of mental disease than might be expected from a consideration of the occupations, habits, &c., of the classes of which it consists. It is true that cases of furious mania are necessarily and immediately removed when they occur in dense communities, but circumstances have come to the knowledge of the Reporter which prove the existence of lunatics, who, from various motives, are shut up, or not obtruded upon notice, or actually concealed (J. H.), and, in some cases, condemned to a captivity divested of the amenities of the humblest asylum, even of those enjoyed by the rank of life to which they belong.

It may not positively interfere with the happiness or comfort of a lunatic to live alone, when a disposition to order and industry remains. Solitude may, in fact, gratify the prevailing fancy, although it is difficult to see how it is to conduce to health. But it appears that, besides this group, six individuals pass the whole of the night and part of the day in out-houses, and one was found shut up in a byre avowedly to prevent evasion. One (T. C.) had selected pigstyes for his abode ; another (J. S.) rented and dwelt in a small off-shoot almost destitute of furniture ; the others were members of families, but forced to live apart.

In relation to their mental condition these cases may be arranged as—

Idiots,	.	.	.	.	{ Males, 63	} 91
					{ Females, 28	
Imbeciles,	.	.	.	.	{ Males, 35	} 54
					{ Females, 19	
Melancholics,	{ Males, 6	} 20
					{ Females, 14	
Maniacs,	{ Males, 18	} 42
					{ Females, 24	
Dements,	{ Males, 16	} 29
					{ Females, 13	

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In order, however, to obtain a comprehensive idea of the amount and gravity of the affliction in these individuals, it is necessary to bear in mind that of the number, 27, 15 males and 12 females, were epileptics, or laboured or had laboured under convulsive disease; that 22, 14 males and 8 females, were paralytics; and that 31, 22 males and 9 females, afforded external manifestations of the existence of other organic diseases of the nervous system (such as hydrocephalus); in other words, about one-third of the whole suffered under complications calculated to impart greater intensity to their mental affection, to complicate the management, and to increase the expense of maintenance. It should further be stated that, in addition to many who failed to attend to the calls of nature from physical inability, 5 males and 10 females were of confirmed dirty habits. These evils fall chiefly upon the idiots and dements. While such a condition may legitimately be regarded as a symptom of certain forms of insanity, there is reason to believe that, in a large majority of cases, it may be traced to neglect, and to the absence of training and management. It may be greatly reduced by care and vigilance. The uneducated understanding does not readily grasp the omnipotence of habit—the possibility of imparting new capabilities to an idiotic or fatuous charge; nor the importance of attempting to gain by repeated efforts a remote and little valued object. It must be confessed that in the dwellings generally occupied by pauper lunatics it is next to impossible to accomplish all that is demanded in such cases for decency and comfort; but, without adverting to the demoralizing effects which the practices of these classes of the insane must exercise upon the members of the family, it is imperative that the existence of such habits should form an important element in the consideration of the destination of each individual case.

Such statistics appeared called for in order to dissipate the notion—founded perhaps upon pleasing recollections of some Davie Gellatly, or of happy garrulous dotards sunning themselves under the honeysuckle porch—that chronic and incurable insanity can be regarded merely as an intellectual blight; that it does not carry misery wherever that blight may fall; and that it does not impose the same amount of responsibility upon the rich, the rate-payer, the legislature, nor call for the same amount of interference and aid as recent and dangerous mania is acknowledged to do. Some philanthropists represent the class as composed of quiet, facile persons, easily disposed of, and who enjoy much happiness. It is very doubtful whether the human mind ever remains unaffected, or regains its original vigour and capacity, in cases of centric paralysis and epilepsy. It is certain that whenever temporary unconsciousness is accompanied or followed by mental enfeeblement, that the issue is generally unfortunate; that progress towards greater impairment, and to a decay involving infinitely greater helplessness and suffering on the patient, and greater sacrifices in those around him than in other forms of insanity, may be expected. A movement has been made in the metropolis for the erection of an hospital for paralytics, suggested and initiated by those who have known chiefly the physical privations entailed by the disease amid comfort and affluence; and, if to such privations be added the partial or complete extinction of all that raises man above the animals; that condition seen in many of the cases reported, which casts the individual almost entirely upon the care and kindness of others for superintendence, even for cleanliness and food; which renders him in daily need of medical aid; it will be seen that the project for providing for this class more economically,

Appendix E. by supplying fewer of the means and appliances which relieve suffering, cannot be advocated here.

General Reports. When viewed in their moral aspect, it is found that these classes include 3 individuals who nudy; 12 prostitutes, or idiots and imbeciles who have borne illegitimate children; and 11 drunkards. It is not for the Reporter to attempt to determine how much of moral turpitude, and how much of mental infirmity, may enter into such diseased minds; but the obvious union of these elements produces such an amount of degradation, such an outrage upon decency, as to tax belief. There is, for example, a case among several others (*vide* M'M., Ayr), where a squinting, hideous, dirty, drunken imbecile has borne three illegitimate children, all of whom were idiots, to different fathers. One of them, still lower in the intellectual scale than his parent, is in the poor-house; another was burned to death; the fate of the third could not be ascertained. The mother is supposed still to prostitute herself, and to share the wages of her iniquity with her mother, in whose house she lives. It has been most erroneously supposed that a disposition existed to urge too stringently the seclusion of cases where neither danger nor violence were apprehended. The accusation should be reversed, and blame attached either to the Act or to the Board of Lunacy for sanctioning the continued liberty of such an individual as the one described. The limited powers of the Board may be well illustrated by the fact that this woman, undoubtedly insane, living upon charity and crime, procreating idiots worse than herself, is beyond their control from not being *at present* in receipt of parochial relief.

It bears closely upon this subject, that of 260 cases, of which 108 were paupers, the removal of 3 only to asylums has been recommended (*vide* cases of M'C., F., and H.) This number must not be accepted as an indication of the satisfactory condition of the insane poor in Ayrshire, nor of the mild and chronic form of their malady. It is an expression of the appreciation, on the part of the Reporter, of the difficulty, he may say the impossibility, of providing suitable asylum accommodation, even at a very high rate of board; secondly, of the partially successful attempts made by the Board of Lunacy to improve the parochial arrangements for the maintenance of the insane in private houses, by increasing the allowance, by requiring more attentive superintendence, and the adoption of more judicious treatment; and thirdly, of his own conviction that provision must speedily be made within the county for the accommodation not merely of every case in which danger is dreaded, or restoration to reason expected, but where neglect, or injudicious management, or special circumstances, add to the sufferings entailed by disease. The attention of the Board is directed to the cases of J. S., J. M'C., T. F., W. M'L., J. H. W., Mrs. C., J. A., M. M'M., M. A. H., and B. R.

W. A. F. BROWNE.

III.—COUNTIES OF CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND.

The condition of the pauper lunatics in Caithness and Sutherland is still such as to leave a wide margin for further improvement. Changes of one sort or another I have had occasion to recommend in a large proportion of the cases. In not a few instances these changes have been of great importance. In others they may appear at first sight to be unimportant, but to the very poor they are not trifles, contributing often materially to their comfort and wellbeing. One requires to come much into contact with pauperism rightly to appreciate this.

I frequently considered the body clothing insufficient, and recommended not an occasional but a regular supply to be given, in addition to the money allowances. Where these are small, as is the case generally in this district, and where there is no other source of income, it is impossible for the pauper to purchase a sufficiency of warm clothing.

Many of the dwellings I thought in great need of repair, often not being watertight, and sometimes in danger of falling. When the necessity for these repairs was pointed out, there seemed no unwillingness on the part of the parochial authorities to do what was suggested.

On other occasions I thought the bedding or bed-clothing deficient, and I recommended that this should be looked to, and a supply of blankets given before the cold weather set in.

In other instances, where I found aged and infirm imbecile or fatuous persons living alone, I have recommended that some one should be got to live in the house with them, or that they should be boarded under proper care.

In the cases of several young idiotic women with erotic tendencies, I thought the surveillance insufficient, and I recommended such changes as I considered likely to lessen the risk they run.

Four or five of the lunatic paupers are in the habit of going to Wick or Helmsdale during the season of the herring fishing. While there, nothing is known of them by the parishes to which they belong, and they are sometimes absent for a couple of months. I have recommended the Board not to sanction this; and have advised that they be either kept at home, or that, if they do go, and can be usefully employed there, the inspector should provide a lodging for them, and place them under proper care. As a rule, however, they are houseless begging vagrants while in these places.

There are several young, robust, imbecile lads, who lead lives of absolute idleness, thus becoming more and more dependent, and learning nothing but vicious habits; yet, if properly managed, they might become partially self-supporting. I have recommended that an effort be made to get them employed about the neighbouring farms, or in any other suitable way.

Where persons are passing from mania or melancholia into a state of dementia, and are beginning to keep their beds and acquire dirty habits, I have advised that they be taken up and dressed every day, and that strenuous exertions be made to interest and occupy them; and this as much as possible in the open air.

Many idiots who wet the bed habitually, and thus become a much greater burden than they otherwise would be, might, I think, be made comparatively cleanly by a persevering course of "timing;" and this I have endeavoured to impress upon their guardians.

The foregoing remarks serve to illustrate the general nature of the recommendations which I have had to make.

There can be no doubt that a considerable amelioration of the condition of the pauper lunatics generally in both counties has followed the last inspection; but I re-state my impression that much remains to be done.

In several cases I have felt it necessary to recommend removal to an asylum; and to these I beg to direct special attention,—

1. C. M'D. is a blind woman labouring under chronic mania; is noisy and destructive; has torn down the wall beside her bed to such an extent as to endanger the safety of the house; is locked into her room, and often left for hours in the house alone. For her own safety and comfort I recommend removal.

2. T. M'L. labours under chronic mania. His threats have already forced his stepfather to leave the house, and his mother admits that she would be afraid to sleep in the same room. He has not a trustworthy look. I consider him dangerous, and I therefore recommend his removal. It is unsafe and improper to have this man living alone with a feeble old woman in an isolated house on the moor.

3. H. K. is noisy and abusive; labours under delusions; is said to be getting worse; is unfit to lay out her own allowance; sometimes spends the whole of it at once on tea; made petticoats of the blankets given her; lives alone, but is given to wandering. On the ground that she is wholly unfit to take care of herself, and that no one in the parish can be found willing to undertake the charge—chiefly, therefore, for her own sake—I advise removal.

4. M. M'K., who has within the last two years had one or two epileptiform seizures, followed by impairment of his mental faculties, and who is not in good bodily health, I recommend to be sent to asylum, in order that he may be under constant medical care, and in the hope that some good may still be done.

5. A. D. is a dangerous imbecile; passionate and very difficult to manage; wandering, and often out all night. On one occasion he severely injured his

Appendix E. sister, stabbing her with a knife. This man should undoubtedly be removed to an asylum.

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6. H. G. is at times very violent and noisy, and requires restraint. For these reasons, and from fear of accident by fire, she was removed to an out-house, where I found her, and which must be very cold and comfortless in winter. At one time she refused food for eight days. She has been insane for many years, but of late has become more troublesome. Such a case cannot be properly managed at home.

In the instance of M. M'L. I have advised a middle course. She labours under melancholia. From the nature of her delusions and the history of her case, I think it will be for her good to separate her for a time from her husband and family, and board her, say for a year, with some respectable person residing near the medical officer of the parish.

In these counties there are many distressing cases of lunacy among the poor but non-pauper class. To three of them I beg to draw the special attention of the Board.

1. Widow M. is a case of religious melancholy merging into dementia. She used to wander and to require restraint, but does not do so now; she speaks incessantly to herself, but her mutterings are not intelligible. She affects seclusion. She is in a state approaching nakedness, refusing to put on clothes, and tearing and destroying them when they are put on. This is clearly a case which can only be properly cared for in a public asylum. Her relatives, with whom she lives, are very poor people, and cannot send her. It is not thought that there is any intentional want of kindness.

2. M. M'K. labours under melancholia of one year's duration. She used to wander, but now refuses to leave her bed. She is in delicate bodily health. Her parents, who are paupers, are old and infirm, and quite unable to do what should be done for this poor girl. Under proper treatment, her case admits still of a reasonable hope of cure or great amendment. She is not a pauper, and will not probably become one till her malady is confirmed.

3. M. M'A. resides with her husband and family. It is a case of chronic mania, aggravated and kept up by what is practically cruel management, though it may not be purposely such. I found her in a strait-jacket, the arms of which were laced with a rope to the sides of the bed, which had been constructed for that purpose. The shoulder and back of the jacket—at the neck—were laced to the head of the bed. From the lower border of the jacket an apron of strong canvas proceeded, which again was laced to the sides of the bed. She passes her urine and feces where she lies; and, at the time of my visit, the urine was dropping through the bed, and the odour of it was most offensive. For several years she is said, without intermission, to have been subject to this inhuman treatment. Before entering the house I heard her cries; and while I was beside her, she violently struggled to escape from her bonds, endeavouring in vain to sit up; howling, swearing, singing, weeping, and laughing.

Since this woman became insane, one of her sons had to be sent to an asylum at the expense of the parish. He now lives at home, and daily witnesses what I saw. For him, and for the other children, hereditarily predisposed to insanity, no atmosphere could be found more likely to develop the disease than the one in which they live.

I have recommended that the attention of the Sheriff be drawn to this case.
ARTHUR MITCHELL.

IV.—COUNTY OF DUMBARTON.

The condition in which I found many of the private lunatics in this county deserves attention.

When an insane person possesses ample means, sufficient to surround him with all reasonable comforts, and to procure for him all the enjoyment in life of which he is capable, there should be some way of securing this just and desirable end, and the power should be placed in the hands of men who cannot personally be interested, and who have the special knowledge required.

The case of J. M. is cited in illustration. Living with his mother, it is difficult to suppose that any intentional neglect exists here; and I rather feel inclined to think and hope that ignorance of what she should do, and of what might safely and properly be done in such a case, leads to the state of matters which I found, and which I have elsewhere described. With an efficient attendant this man might enjoy a large amount of personal liberty; and he should not be shut up alone in a cheerless garret, and encouraged to lie in bed, where he is acquiring dirty habits. No cure can be expected in his case; but his mental condition is such that he questioned me with interest as to what was going on in the world outside; and, under different management, I should even expect some improvement, to the extent at least of arresting the further destruction of his mind.

There is another class of private patients not in asylums, whose condition is still more distressing and less hopeful. I refer to those who, at the time of their becoming insane, have earnings in store to the extent of some one or two hundred pounds; or who, being congenital lunatics, have had a similar sum bequeathed to them; or, whose parents are respectable tradesmen, with incomes of from forty to seventy pounds a year, and in no prospect of pauperism while all the members of the family are in health and productive, but still unable to maintain a child in an asylum, and scarcely less able to do so at home, in comfort and safety, or in such a manner as to favour recovery.

In such cases I observed that, as a rule, on the supervention of insanity, there is great delay in placing the patients under proper treatment, and, in the majority of instances, it is never done, expense being the obstacle; or, if an effort is made, and removal carried out, it is only for a few months, and interrupted before good has been done. As the result of this procedure the insanity becomes confirmed and incurable, and special treatment useless. The limited accumulation or saving is soon exhausted, and is sometimes I fear injudiciously spent, if not wasted. Again, in many cases, the constant presence of an insane relative in a small house, the disturbed or sleepless nights, the crippling of the efforts of the sound members of the family, the heartache which the sight of the misery of one affectionately loved must always create, the necessity for using restraint, the longings for restoration, the recurring disappointments,—I say all these things act like a discharging sore on the household, exhausting and impairing the bodily and mental health of every member, saddening the present, darkening the future, and leading to hopelessness and indifference. Moreover, I have observed such a state of matters lead to the manifestation of insanity in other members of the family, where a predisposition has been inherited. By one channel or other, in most of these cases, pauperism can be seen approaching; and sometimes not the pauperism of the patient only, but of the whole family. And when it does come, the case is taken up a complete and life-long burden; whereas, by a partial help early given, I believe that this sad result might have been prevented by a happy cure, as frequently as the less fortunate issue. The ultimate burden falling on the parish would thus have been so much lightened, as to have made it a real economy to have given aid even when there was no legal claim. One labouring man in this county is said to have repaid to the parish a five years' maintenance in Gartnavel, from his own earnings after he left it. There is a short-sighted and a long-sighted policy in such questions, from which, for the moment, I dismiss all considerations of humanity. There must and ought to be care and caution in the expenditure of parish funds, but it should always be remembered that the pauperism of insanity is *sui generis*, and not to be judged of or dealt with as ordinary pauperism. This principle is recognised in Belgium, and I think with advantage. A solution of the difficulty might perhaps be found in a district and special assessment for the insane poor, instead of a local parish rate. There would be less hesitation then in admitting such cases to the roll, and not altogether without good reason. Of the whole sum laid out on the poor in all countries, a considerable portion stands against insanity. A single patient in an asylum costs the parish as much as four or five ordinary paupers, and the addition of two or three to the roll of a small parish is a very serious burden, before incurring which, the officials naturally pause, forgetting that delay may lead to loss in the long run. The single family of

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the —'s, yielding seven brothers and sisters as pauper inmates of an asylum, might have been chargeable to the smallest parish in Scotland, on which their maintenance alone would prove a heavy and unequal tax.

Illustrative of the preceding remarks, there are several distressing cases in this county, which I shall briefly re-state, referring to my special reports for details.

1. S. M'D., a widow with some means, probably small, I found secluded in a comfortless room.

2. A. P. whose case admits of the hope of improvement, and who is believed to have brought some £200 from Australia, I found in a dark room, encouraged to keep his bed, and under the care of a melancholy old man, his father.

3. M. D., the child of a master baker, once removed for a few months to an asylum, and taken home on account of the expense, I found in great misery and filth, secluded in a dark room, which she never leaves, and which is detached from her father's dwelling. He has a little property and a fair business, but he says that nevertheless he cannot afford to pay for his daughter's maintenance in an asylum, and the parish does not feel called upon to aid him. He has ten children, most of them at home, and young.

4. J. C., who has perhaps £15 or £20 a year from decaying house property, lives with her sister, and never leaves the house. She is believed to be on the whole in a more satisfactory condition than at last visit.

5. C. G. leads a cheerless, comfortless, miserable existence, being always confined to his room, and nearly always to his bed, though for this I saw no sufficient reason. He is said to have a little property, and lives with his friends, who are weavers.

From time to time I hear of persons who have been insane, and whose sanity has been restored without asylum treatment. Sometimes I find that these persons have never left home; but much more frequently that, soon after the manifestation of insanity, they have been removed and boarded for a time with strangers at a greater or less distance from home. Recovery, under these circumstances, takes place more frequently than is generally thought.

This leads me to remark, that when a patient is placed with strangers, I have not observed the pernicious effects just pointed out, and so often seen in cases where the lunatic lives with near relatives. I have so frequently had occasion to notice this, that I am satisfied the observation is accurate, and the result does not appear difficult of explanation.

In every county there is a not inconsiderable number of lunatics, not paupers, who are boarded at a low figure with strangers. In Dumbartonshire I am able to name four, viz., J. T.; W. C.; E. B.; M. M.

This county, besides, affords numerous illustrations of imbecile, idiotic, or demented persons proving useful, especially when employed at field labour. Several of the parishes have made great efforts, at the recommendation of the Board, to place their fatuous paupers under conditions to favour and develop their usefulness; and I have to report that, in many instances, this has been judiciously and successfully done. I have no doubt that the happiness of the patients is promoted by their being employed; they are as a rule better clothed, fed, and housed. The persons under whose care they are placed hold a higher social position than the guardians of the insane poor generally do, and this is a guarantee against abuse.

The following are those more or less self-supporting, or very manifestly useful:—

Pauper,.....	1. J. N.,	} These act as labourers or farm-servants.
Do.	2. N. S.,	
Do.	3. R. D.,	
Not Pauper,...	4. M. M'N.,...	
Do.	5. J. M'L., ...	

Not Pauper,...	6. R. M'L, ...	} Both act as carriers of yarn.
Do. ...	7. G. T.,	
Pauper,.....	8. M. M'L, ...	} Do household work.
Do.	9. M. B.,	
Do.	10. H. M'C,	Winds and weaves.

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tonshire.

Three pauper lunatics have been removed from this to another county, and no intimation of the change has been sent to the Board, viz. :—J. C. and N. C., and R. M.

1. Attention is directed to the case of M. B., an idiotic girl, of repulsive appearance, whom I found pregnant, and who was at one time a pauper.

2. Improved accommodation has been found for D. C., and the Board's sanction may now be given.

3. I. G. should be removed from the care of the woman with whom she at present lives. Lodgers are kept in the house, which is greatly overcrowded. Her comfort and interests are neglected. Under better treatment she would prove useful.

4. In the case of J. M'F., a woman should be employed to assist his mother, who is old and frail, and not able to keep him clean.

5. From the delicate bodily health of A. B. and M. C. U., I have recommended a supply of flannel underclothing.

6. A new application for exemption will be required in the case of M. B., and may be granted.

7. I have advised that J. F. should not in the meantime be removed from the care of his uncle, with whom he has lived since infancy, and where he finds the good food, clothing, housing, and care, which his delicate condition will for some time require.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

V.—COUNTIES OF EDINBURGH, LINLITHGOW, PEEBLES, AND LANARK.

Of the 154 pauper lunatics visited, only four were regarded as manifestly improper cases for exemption from asylums; two of these were recent cases likely to benefit by asylum treatment; the third was a patient who had escaped from Morningside, and who now wanders idle about the village of C., reported to be occasionally drunk. The fourth was an elderly woman, subject to fits of maniacal excitement rendering her dangerous.

On the whole, the condition of the pauper lunatics was improving,—a general desire being manifested on the part of the parochial authorities to ameliorate their condition. In some respects the county of Edinburgh was an exception to this rule,—the money allowances being often small, and the bed and body clothing deficient. In many instances I found the residences of the pauper lunatics changed, without due notice given or sanction obtained.

A large number of private patients exist in these counties whose condition closely verges upon pauperism. Many of these I visited, and specially reported upon; four of them are proper cases for removal to an asylum, which cannot, however, be effected independently of parochial assistance.

In Q. F., I visited two lunatics supported by the funds of Meik's Charity, but not under the control of the Board as paupers. One of them, E. W., has long been known, and is generally complained of as a public nuisance, being made to sing and beg at the door of the inn on the arrival of the stage-coaches; the other, J. C., is very dirty in his person, dress, and bed. The condition of both of these patients, in short, is very unsatisfactory, and it is to be regretted that the Board have no power to improve it.

In the parish of W., an illegitimate girl, aged eleven, a pauper, is boarded with, and is under the entire charge of her grandmother, M. T., an irascible, peculiar woman, who is on the roll as a pauper lunatic. She will not allow the child to attend school, nor at any time to go out alone. When the grandmother goes out herself, the girl is locked into the house. The girl is healthy and intelligent, but growing up uneducated, and in the society of a fatuous

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old woman and an aunt with an infant bastard. M. T. was in prison six years ago on suspicion of child-murder, by putting another bastard grandchild under the ice. It seems a question not only for the parochial board of W. to decide, whether the lunatic and pauper grandmother is a fit guardian for the pauper child, with their knowledge of the manner in which she confines and brings her up, and that a respectable man, an uncle of the girl, has offered, with the present amount of parochial assistance to maintain and educate her, but one for the Board of Lunacy to consider if they will take the responsibility of sanctioning a pauper lunatic as guardian to a child whether pauper or not.*

ARCHD. WM. COCKBURN.

VI.—COUNTIES OF FIFE, CLACKMANNAN, AND KINROSS.

On the second inspection of the above counties, now completed, I have visited 118 pauper lunatics and 31 private patients, and have forwarded special reports upon the whole of these cases. I have likewise inquired into and reported on many private cases where a visit did not appear to be necessary, from there being no reason to suspect the existence of misery, neglect, or restraint.

The general condition of the pauper lunatics has undergone an undoubted improvement in consequence of the recommendations made, and suggestions given, upon the first inspection. There are, however, some singular exceptions to this rule. In certain parishes no amelioration has taken place since last visit,—the changes recommended by the Board not having been attended to. For instance, in the parish of D—, where the pauper lunatics were last year found in a very unsatisfactory condition by the Visiting Commissioner, no change for the better has been effected; the recommendations made having in every instance been ignored.

I have recommended the removal of 7 patients to asylums, from regarding them as dangerous to themselves or others; as admitting of the hope of cure, and as requiring the appliances of a public asylum for their proper keeping; from being helpless, noisy, or of dirty habits.

It will be observed that I have reported on several lunatics in receipt of parochial relief, who, nevertheless, have not been returned by the inspectors of poor as pauper lunatics.

In a great many instances I have had occasion to recommend improvement in house accommodation, a fuller amount of bed and body clothing, greater attention to cleanliness, and in some instances an increase of the money allowances.

I have to direct the attention of the Board to the case of J. M., removed from the roll of pauper lunatics, although still in receipt of parochial relief. She is an imbecile, and her mental condition demands continued surveillance; she works a little at winding pirns, but under direction. She cannot wash dishes or cook her own food, is restless and inclined to wander, has thieving propensities, talks and laughs to herself, is childishly fond of dress, has a silly look, is deformed, deaf, and in delicate bodily health.

Many of the private patients visited were persons in indigent or straitened circumstances, and not a few were in such destitution that I cannot but regret that the parochial authorities do not see it to be their duty and interest to offer that relief and protection which they so much need, and the proper procedure for obtaining which they cannot be supposed to know.

Where known erotic tendencies exist in imbecile women, it is clearly the interest of the boards to act on the views just indicated. Many such cases were reported on at first inspection, and attention is again directed to them. The case of J. E. is deserving of special attention. She is a healthy, well-made girl of eighteen, an idiot from birth, wholly ineducable and unproductive, has no knowledge of the relative value of different coins, cannot tell the day of the week, is able to speak and walk, is boisterous, obstinate, and difficult

* The parochial board have since made application to the Sheriff for his warrant to remove the girl from her grandmother's care.

to manage. She is known to have strong erotic tendencies, and is consequently constantly confined in a small, close, unhealthy garret. Her parents have expressed, both on this and at last inspection, their strong wish to have their daughter removed to a poorhouse or asylum. Her father is a sailor, with a family of five children, and earns 16s. a week when in employment, which is not constant. While the girl remains at home with him he asks no aid from the parish, but he is totally unable to defray the cost of her maintenance in a poorhouse or asylum, in either of which only this girl can be properly cared for. Relief has, however, been refused in consequence of a decision of the local Sheriff in an analogous case, so far as the position of the father is concerned. The existence of an idiotic child in the family of an able-bodied labourer, who had his settlement in another parish, was regarded by the authorities of the parish of residence as removing it out of the ordinary rule, and authorizing the granting of relief. The parish of settlement, however, refused reimbursement, and the Sheriff decided in its favour. In the case first alluded to, I beg to draw particular attention to the fact, that the parents do not ask for parochial assistance in any form but in that of maintenance in a poorhouse or asylum.

In the case of a young girl, aged seventeen, an idiot of strong erotic tendencies, totally devoid of all sense of shame, exposing her person, left alone unguarded during her mother's regular absence at field labour, removal to a poorhouse was urged on first inspection. This recommendation has not been attended to, although the danger still exists as strong as ever. That this is not over-estimated is shown in the case of M. S., aged 41, formerly reported on as erotic, who, four months ago, gave birth to twins, the same woman having had a child six years ago.

ARCHD. WM. COCKBURN.

VII.—FORFARSHIRE.

The visitation books for Forfarshire, as handed to me, contained 88 names, of whom 53 were pauper, and 35 private lunatics. As they now stand, after my inspection of the county, they contain 165 names, of whom 108 are pauper, and 57 private patients. The number is thus nearly doubled. Leaving out of view the private cases, and dealing only with the increase of the number of pauper lunatics, I should perhaps deduct those found in the poorhouses of Dundee and Montrose; in which case we should have 84 instead of 53 living singly, or an increase of 58 per cent. A further deduction being made of 10 cases which might possibly be considered as not coming within the statutory definition of lunacy, we should have 74, or an increase of 40 per cent.

The omissions which cause this augmentation have various origins. Several arise from the fact that the lunatics do not reside in the parish to which they are chargeable, and are thus perhaps overlooked; others from receiving relief indirectly through a mother or sister whose name is on the roll, though the relief is given for, and to be expended on the patient; others from not being considered to be lunatic; and others, it is suspected, from the fear that every one intimated will forthwith be removed to an asylum.

It cannot be an object to the Board of Lunacy to increase the number of pauper lunatics, simply for the sake of increase; nor is it desirable that a feeling should exist that there is any anxiety to widen the range of its jurisdiction. But it is understood that one of the aims of inspection is to secure the due reporting of all those for whose safety and wellbeing the Board is legally responsible, and who, according to the Act, ought to be intimated. On this principle I have acted, and the increase of 40 per cent. is made up of individuals believed to be "pauper lunatics" in this sense.

The Lunacy Act transfers to the Board's care that class of persons previously under the charge of the Board of Supervision, and generally designated "fatuous paupers," whose removal to asylums the last-named Board had the power to order, or otherwise to dispose of them, as was thought right.

I have now made a very extended examination of the persons that were included in this class, and I am led to the conclusion that its embrace was a

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wide one, and that, whatever was the theoretical definition of lunacy, the practical one differed in no respect from that adopted by the Board of Lunacy. In fact, if the interpretation of the term were to be drawn from a study of the *Board of Supervision's pauper lunatic*, it would be all that the law, as I read it, and the interests of society, require. Though a difficulty was raised about M. B., of Abdie, yet many M. B.'s of other parishes had for years been reported to the Board of Supervision; and though Mrs. C., of Boleskine, was not considered a lunatic, yet cases of exactly the same character had been habitually enrolled as such under the sway of the Poor Law Board. It is quite true that every such case was not reported; that many, in fact, were omitted or neglected, but this clearly did not arise from their being regarded under that Act as out of the class, since, when intimated, they were enrolled without objection or difficulty. That it resulted from insufficient investigation is proved by the fact, that many cases of undoubted lunacy, in the popularly received *acceptation of the term*, were omitted; such, for instance, as M. C., in Forfar, and M. G., in Brechin. In the parish of F., if G. E. be intimated, on what possible principle ought W. W. to be left out? and in D., what is A. M. that J. B. is not, so far as mental condition goes? E. and M. are reported, and properly so, and as properly ought the other two to be reported. What the one is they all are. And THIS (*the thing*, whatever it may be called, *which they are*) must be something more than and beyond "facility," since the Board of Supervision assumed, with reference to two of them, the power of removing them to an asylum. I regard all these as persons whose mental condition unfits them for self-support or self-care; renders them unable to defend themselves against abuse or ill-usage; makes them not responsible in law for an act of violence; leaves them children still, though in years they may be men and women; and demands for them surveillance and protection.

The great majority of the lunatics whom I found living as single patients in Forfarshire, may, with propriety, be left at home. Nevertheless, I think that, in addition to the number already in asylums or poorhouses, the county should provide accommodation for 35 pauper, and 30 private patients, at pauper rates. The proportion of private patients is large, but I am satisfied that I did not nearly see all.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

VIII.—COUNTY OF NAIRN.

This small county affords one or two striking illustrations of the benefits derived from the inspection of the Visiting Commissioners. I refer more particularly to the benefits which spring from an infusion into those, with whom the insane are placed, of more correct notions as to the way of treating them.

When W. R. was first visited, he was found constantly confined to bed in a darkened room, cheerless, and without furniture; muttering incessantly to himself, but refusing to answer any question; passing his urine where he lay; subject to frequent fits of such excitement as to require the use of the strait-jacket, and the assistance of neighbours in applying it; with his sleep disturbed, his appetite irregular, and his bodily health feeble. For many years he had been in this condition, giving no sign of amendment.

When visited a second time, after the lapse of nearly a year, he was found in a woodyard, assisting the labourers to pile wood; answering all questions addressed to him, though in a childish manner; with habits of cleanliness; eating at the table with his mother and sister; never requiring the use of the strait-jacket or any other means of restraint; sleeping well; and with a fresh healthy look.

This change has been noted in the Medical Officers' "Visitation Book," and, finding an opinion so distinctly given, I extracted the entry which follows:—

"The mental improvement in this case has been most remarkable—idiotcy, in fact, converted into comparative sanity; and, in my opinion, solely attri-

"butable to his being brought forward as a member of the family, and to the general moral elevation and treatment enforced by Dr. Mitchell. Appendix E.

(Signed) "JOHN GRIGOR, M.D."

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The case of C. M.D. is one in which a similar though a less marked amelioration has occurred. When seen in 1858, she was labouring under melancholia, with occasional fits of maniacal excitement; and was all but constantly secluded in a small room built for the purpose. Her brother and sister are deeply attached to her, and I have no doubt were actuated only by kindness in all they did; yet this life of solitary confinement tended to fix and confirm her malady, and to quicken the progress of the dementia into which she had already begun to sink.

She now leaves her room and joins the family circle, occasionally assisting in household and field-work. She observes and seems interested in what goes on around her. She is more thoughtful of her personal appearance, and, at her own request, she has been once taken to church, where she behaved with propriety. Her disease is of many years' standing, and restoration to sanity all but impossible; yet it is very satisfactory to have to note an improvement of so manifest a character. Her own enjoyment of life will be greatly increased, or, perhaps, more correctly stating it, its misery greatly lessened. Instead of being wholly a burden and unproductive, she is already restored to some measure of usefulness. And the importance of this change will not be felt by her alone, but also by those who tend her, and have so long tended her with unwearied care, and on whom her misery reacted, making their home cheerless and hearts heavy, and giving strength to the predisposition which they inherit. This is not a speculation, but the observation of a fact. I have no doubt they will continue to carry out the suggestions given, using every effort to induce her to work, and be much in the open air; making her eat at the table with them, and sit with them at the fireside during the evenings; leading her to resume her knitting and newspaper reading; taking her often to church; and treating her in all other respects in this spirit.

I deem it right to draw the special attention of the Board to such cases as these, as illustrating alike what is to be done, and what may be done.

As another important fact, I have to observe, that all new cases of insanity which have occurred in the county since last visit, have been removed without any delay to an asylum. The propriety of this no one can doubt, when regarded in the light of a boon to the unfortunates, whose chance of cure it vastly augments. But there is another aspect of the question which is not so generally perceived, and one which immediately concerns parochial boards, as the expenders of the public charity. I refer to the influence that early removals will eventually have on the chronicity of insanity in the country, and consequently on its cost. To remove a patient to an asylum at once, and have him restored at the end of one or two years, is a small outlay, as compared with the maintenance of the same patient for a lifetime, his malady having been confirmed by early neglect.

On the whole, the condition of the pauper lunatics in this county is satisfactory; and, in my reports on the individual cases, I have had few changes to recommend to the Board. It is worthy of note, in connexion with this, that the allowances given are more than usually liberal, especially for a northern county, averaging, as they do, about eleven guineas per annum.

ARTHUR MITCHELL

IX.—ROXBURGHSHIRE.

In August 1858 there were known to be residing in this county 136 lunatics of all classes. In October 1859, it is found that eleven of these have died, two have been removed to asylums, and one has gone abroad, so that 122 remain. Of these there are—

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Paupers,	66
Non-Paupers,—	
(a.) In affluent circumstances,	5
(b.) In comfortable circumstances,	15
(c.) In straitened circumstances,	34
(d.) In destitute circumstances,	2
	56
	122

Of those who died, three were paupers, one was wealthy, and seven were in straitened circumstances.

When reporting on the northern counties, I have frequently had occasion to call the Board's attention to the miserable condition of many lunatics, who are not paupers, but are on the confines of pauperism. The same thing exists, though to a less marked extent, even in a southern county, and their large number is exhibited in the figures which precede. The mortality in this class is as high as nineteen per cent. per annum, or nearly one in five.

If in the interpretation clause of an Act of Parliament a meaning is given to any term, which meaning, by a tight construction, can be made to have a significance other than that which *prima facie* it bears, then I hold that common sense will bring forward the whole body of the said Act to interpret the interpretation clause. And most certainly ought this always to be the course, if the Act in question is one of *les lois charitables*, so that its useful operation may not be obstructed, even temporarily, by captious objections. Tested by this standard, I cannot but hold that the parochial authorities of Hawick were wrong in acting in the manner which I shall now describe.

The following paupers were returned by the parish of Hawick to the General Board of Lunacy, on the 1st of January 1858, as lunatics, viz. :—1. G. S. ; 2. J. G. ; 3. D. G. ; 4. J. L. ; 5. E. H. ; 6. I. T. ; 7. H. D. ; 8. J. R.

This return was accompanied by medical certificates.

Application was made to the Board of Lunacy for exemption from removal to an asylum, which was granted in all the cases, in September 1858.

On the 1st of January 1859, they were again returned as pauper lunatics, and the annual medical certificate for each patient was duly sent.

In June 1859, two medical certificates were forwarded to the Board for each of the eight cases, certifying that "*though facile in mind,*" A. B. "*is not a lunatic in the meaning of the Statute.*"

By this procedure they are understood to be removed from the roll of lunatic paupers, and to be withdrawn from the control of the Board.

I am led to understand that other parishes of Roxburghshire were invited to follow the example of Hawick.

I consider that if this course be generally adopted, it will, in the most serious manner, damage the best interests of the insane poor of Scotland. I therefore very carefully examined all these cases, visiting most of them twice, and I have forwarded to the Board a special report on each case. I have further to offer the following general remarks :—

1. All these persons had been long returned to the Board of Supervision as fatuous paupers, and by that Board were exempted as "insane or fatuous,"* from removal to asylum. In other words, they belonged to the class of "insane or fatuous paupers," who *must* have gone to "*an establishment legally authorized to receive lunatics,*" had not the Board of Supervision granted exemption. There were, under the Poor Law Act, "insane or fatuous" paupers legally in asylums, and also "insane or fatuous" paupers legally left in private houses. And to this last class all the persons in question belonged, and were "insane or fatuous," or were returned and treated as such (8 and 9 Vict. cap. 83, sect. 59).

2. By the 113th section of the Lunacy Act (20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71), the right of granting this exemption is withdrawn from the Board of Supervision, and by the 95th section is transferred to the Board of Lunacy. There are

* *Vide* form used by Board of Supervision in granting exemption.

thus still "pauper lunatics" legally in, and "pauper lunatics" legally out of an asylum.

3. Although in the one Act the designation "*insane or fatuous*" is used, and in the other "*lunatic*," it cannot, I should think, be doubted that the Lunacy Act transfers the responsibility of the care and treatment of that class of persons from the Board of Supervision to the General Board of Lunacy. Otherwise the Lunacy Act takes them from the special care of the one Board, without placing them under the care of any other.

4. All these eight persons the Board of Supervision had the power to send to "*an establishment legally authorized to receive LUNATICS.*" I think this of great importance, as showing the light in which their mental unsoundness was regarded.

5. I do not imagine that the Board of Supervision ever possessed the right of removing to an asylum for lunatics, or of forcibly taking away the liberty of those persons, who are described in the 60th section of the same Act, as "unable or unfit to take charge of their own affairs from weakness or facility of mind, or by reason of dissipated or improvident habits." The insane or fatuous, and the facile, improvident, or dissipated, are two classes of persons. Yet these people, who are now called simply "*facile*," the Board of Supervision could have sent to and detained in a madhouse.

6. As it appears to me, therefore, if they have been wrongly reported to the Board of Lunacy, they were also wrongly reported to the Board of Supervision.

7. I am, however, most clearly of opinion, that they were wrongly reported to neither Board.

(a.) They are exactly the same class of people as were reported to the Board of Supervision, as the insane or fatuous poor, over all Scotland.

(b.) They are exactly the same as are still, over all Scotland, reported as lunatic paupers to the Board of Lunacy.

(c.) They are exactly the same as constitute the population of the lunatic wards of poorhouses.

(d.) They are exactly the same as constitute a considerable proportion of the existing asylum population. The Board does not grant exemption solely on the character of the mental state of a patient. Many are placed in asylums, because a safe and comfortable home cannot or has not been found outside. While many, in exactly the same mental state, are left in private houses, because, in their cases, a proper surveillance and reasonable comforts are found there. It has to be remembered that the same lunatic may be harmless and manageable under one set of circumstances, and dangerous under another. Again, others are removed, who would be quite manageable at home, because the appliances of a public asylum are required to effect the cure, of which their disease is believed to admit. Acting under the instructions of the Board, I have always endeavoured to be guided in my recommendations as to removal by a common-sense view of the entirety of the patient's condition, taking into account his surrounding circumstances, as well as his own mental and bodily constitution.

In short, if these people are not to be regarded as lunatics, the roll, as regards those not in asylums, will at once become all but a *tabula rasa*.

8. To make this clear, I shall briefly state the nature of each case, referring to my individual reports for a more lengthened account.

(a.) J. R., aged (†), labours under great dementia, following mania, which began fourteen years ago, after an attack of fever. She mutters to herself; gives incoherent and irrelevant answers to all questions; avoids people; needs no restraint, but must be humoured; and requires constant surveillance. She may safely remain with her sister under present circumstances.

(b.) G. S., aged 44, labours under melancholia, implanted on congenital imbecility. Twelve years ago he was seriously injured by a railway accident. Up to that time he had been self-supporting, but since then he has altogether refused to work, though able-bodied. He has a disagreeable and sulky look; is dumpy, and refuses to answer questions; secludes himself; never leaves the

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house; would forcibly resist any effort to send him out; is careless and indifferent about his dress, and dirty in his person; is ill-natured, and must be humoured. While his mother is able to look after him, he may, without impropriety, be left where he is. She will see that he is not crossed or excited. Yet, in an asylum, I think this man might be made more or less useful, and his own enjoyment of life increased.

(c.) J. G., aged 46, is idiotic and wholly ineducable; has no knowledge of religious truth; told me he was ten years old; cannot tell the hour on the clock; cannot tell the day of the week; cannot tell how many pence in a shilling; answers all questions in a childish manner; is of cleanly habits; is easily managed. There will never be any difficulty in providing for this man out of an asylum.

(d.) E. H., aged 49, labours under complete dementia. Some thirty years ago she became insane, and was for a time very violent. She is now completely fatuous, and is altogether without coherence in everything she says. Her mutterings are quite unintelligible. She has an idiotic look; never leaves the house; wets the bed occasionally; is more or less useful; is easily managed; and may be safely and properly left under the care of her cousin.

(e.) D. G., aged 20, is a complete idiot; speechless; unable to wash or dress himself; active and inclined to be mischievous; but easily managed by kindness. He is carefully watched by his mother.

(f.) I. T., aged 54, is idiotic; does not know the day of the week; cannot tell the hour on the clock; has no knowledge of relative value of different coins; cannot tell her age approximatively; has no knowledge of religious truth; speaks imperfectly; is wholly ineducable. She has a comfortable home with her sister, and is well cared for.

(g.) H. D., aged 66, labours under remitting mania, with probably some congenital imbecility. Slight causes induce attacks of maniacal excitement. Some five or six years ago, she was sent to Morningside. She is useful to her sister with whom she lives, and who very carefully avoids all causes of excitement; and while this sister is able to take care of her, she will probably remain quiet.

(h.) J. I., aged 39, is an idiot; speaks imperfectly; cannot tell how many fingers he has; cannot tell how many pence in a shilling; does not know the days of the week; cannot tell his age approximatively; has no knowledge of religious truth; is wholly ineducable and unproductive. He is easily managed, and a favourite, and may be properly left under the care of his mother.

9. All these persons would, without hesitation, be held not responsible in law for a criminal act. They would not be brought to trial. Not one of them could execute a deed.

If there would, in this respect, be any doubt about any of the cases, it would be in that of H. D., who labours under remitting mania, and who has already been in an asylum, because her neighbours thought her dangerous.

In all the other seven patients, there is clearly such an absence of intellect as renders them unfit to understand their moral or legal responsibilities or obligations. The deficiency of intellect in all the seven cases is great.

10. In constituting A. B. a lunatic, the Statute calls on the medical man to certify that the said A. B. is "a lunatic, or an insane person, or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind." This is the form of the statutory certificate.

Or, according to the 35th section of the Lunacy Act, "every medical person, signing any certificate under or for the purposes of this Act, shall specify therein the facts upon which he has formed his opinion, that the person, to whom such certificate relates, is an insane person, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind," &c.

11. If, therefore, the medical man is to show that A. B., reported as a lunatic, is really not so, he must undo or reverse this certificate, and state that the said A. B. is not "a lunatic, or an insane person, or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind."

12. In other words, a man duly reported as a pauper lunatic must remain under the care of the Board of Lunacy, and that Board is responsible for his safe and proper keeping, in or out of an asylum, so long as he is a pauper, unless it be certified that he is cured, or that he was erroneously reported,

and was and is neither a lunatic nor an insane person, nor an idiot, nor a person of unsound mind.

13. But the medical certificates, with reference to these cases, are all in one form, and simply certify that A. B., "though facile in mind, is not a lunatic in the meaning of the Statute." This is a mere interpretation of the Act, and is not a medical or professional opinion as to the mental state of A. B., *quoad* sanity or insanity.

14. At different times three sets of medical certificates have been forwarded to the Board with reference to the mental condition of these patients, which they thus describe—

January 1858.	January 1859.	June 1859.
1. H. D.,... "Fatuous." ...	{ "This case is rather mania than fatuity." }	{ "Though facile in mind, not a lunatic in the meaning of the Statute." }
2. D. G.,... "Idiot."	"Fatuity."	As above.
3. J. G.,... "Fatuous."	"Fatuity."	As above.
4. E. H.,... "Fatuous."	"Fatuity."	As above.
5. J. I.,... "Fatuous."	"What it has been."	As above.
6. J. R.,... "Fatuous." ...	{ "In same state as she was last report." }	As above.
7. G. S.,... "Fatuous."	"Fatuous."	As above.
8. J. T.,... "Fatuous." ...	{ "In the same state as formerly." }	As above.

15. Taking the first of these cases, it will be observed that it is not certified that H. D., who is returned as labouring under mania, is now cured, and is therefore removed from the roll of pauper lunatics, but that, though facile in mind, she is not a lunatic in the meaning of the Statute.

16. Though the course here pursued may not, in the meantime, materially affect the condition of the insane poor of Hawick, yet it is clearly open to abuse, and might be worked to the great loss and injury of the lunatic poor of Scotland generally, defeating the benevolent intentions of the framer of the Lunacy Act.

17. Even among these Hawick cases, however, whose condition on the whole is and has been satisfactory, illustrations are not wanting of the importance of placing such persons under special care. Not alluding to several comparatively unimportant suggestions, which followed the last inspection, I cite a recommendation in the case of D. G. This idiot lad, nineteen years old, active and in average bodily health, was then found occupying the same bed with his sister, a girl of eighteen. He now sleeps alone. The impropriety of arrangement, and the propriety of the change which was recommended, one can doubt.

18. The Act throughout recognises two classes of lunatics, one in and one out of asylums. The last are usually spoken of as harmless or manageable lunatics. It also provides for the case "where any lunatic, being in a state threatening danger to the lieges, shall be found at large, or in a state offensive to public decency;" thus implying that there may be a lunatic, who is not in a state threatening danger to the lieges, or in a state offensive to public decency.

19. Dangerous, however, as applied to a lunatic, is always a matter of degree, for it may with reason be maintained, that all lunatics are more or less dangerous, requiring special surveillance and care, which, however, in very many cases can be efficiently given in private houses.

20. Both these classes, when they are paupers, are now under the care of the Board of Lunacy, which is responsible for their safe and proper keeping.

21. Those of them who are sent to an asylum, are placed under the care of a medical superintendent, specially qualified for the task, in a house whose organization for the purpose has been approved, and their safe and proper keeping is thus in a great measure guaranteed. Nevertheless the Commissioners visit such houses or asylums twice a year, and see every patient in them, and the propriety and necessity of this all admit. When the district asylums are completed, they will be further visited by the District Board.

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22. Those of them again, who are not sent to asylums, are left at home, or are placed as single patients in private houses, with the sanction of the Board, which is here also responsible for their safe and proper keeping. And since they are not surrounded by so many precautions, and are not under such special care, and live under such diversified conditions, the responsibility appears to me one of even greater weight.

23. They may be said to live in an asylum, which is broad Scotland, the wards of which are the different counties; and of this asylum the Board may be regarded as immediately and directly the special medical superintendent.

24. The importance of this view cannot be over-estimated. It is doubtful if, in recent times, such abuses have ever been brought to light or corrected in asylums, as have been during the progress of these single visitations. The good which has already been done, and the good which has still to be done, are well known to the Board.

25. In conclusion, I have to state, that I most clearly consider all these persons as within the class of "lunatics, or insane persons, or idiots, or persons of unsound mind."

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

X.—ORKNEY.

I have to call the particular attention of the Board to the case of C. P., whose removal to an asylum I have strongly recommended. I found her with her hands bound, and in a state of such excitement as to make her cries heard at some considerable distance from the house. She is regularly roped down to her bed, which has been made for the purpose. This is the arrangement, I am told, every night; and it is also the case when her sister, with whom she lives, has to leave her to pursue her work in the fields. She is most comfortably housed in other respects, and is remarkably clean and well clothed. Her sister is said to be predisposed to insanity, and complains of frequent headache and sleeplessness. For her sake also, therefore, I advise removal. The parochial authorities have only abstained from sending her away ere this, on account of the opposition of the sister, who is much attached to the unfortunate patient.

I regard the case of B. C. as highly instructive. She labours under melancholia hypochondriaca, has been fourteen years bed-ridden, and her legs are now permanently flexed. She lives with her sister, who also at one time laboured under the same form of mental malady, but may be said to be now cured, though some weakness of mind remains. She, too, was for six years in bed, and her legs are rigidly flexed upon her thighs, and her thighs upon her trunk, so that locomotion is a most difficult and painful thing. She is, in fact, a helpless cripple; and though her mind is restored to comparative sanity, she is still a burden on the parish, and a girl has to be employed to wait on her and her sister.

This distressing picture can only be regarded as the offspring of neglect and mismanagement. Even had they been left at home, a mitigation of the calamity and burden might have been insured by judicious treatment. But early removal to an asylum would, in all probability, have quickly restored both of these women to reason and usefulness, instead of which we find them life-long burdens on the parish—both helpless cripples, and the one still insane.

In the progress of my visitations, it has been by no means an exceptional thing to encounter cases analogous to the above. On the contrary, they occur with a frequency far beyond what could have been anticipated. It has been a general habit to allow or encourage these apathetic patients to remain in bed, and persistent flexure of the lower limbs has, of course, often followed as the result.

It will be one of the objects of the single visitations to prevent the occurrence of such misfortunes in future, either by early removal to an asylum, or by inculcating sound principles of treatment, if circumstances make it desirable that the patient should remain at home.

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I have to report that I have completed a careful inspection of the county of Shetland. As there is no mode of travelling there but by boat, on horseback, or on foot, the duty was one of very considerable fatigue and exposure. The entire absence of hotels, out of Lerwick, increased the discomfort greatly. Indeed, had it not been for the liberality with which private hospitality is always extended to strangers, I could not have accomplished my task. The population is scattered over the whole county, 25 of the islands being inhabited, so that I had rarely the good fortune to find more than one patient in the same locality. The distance between the townships is often great, and though there are now tolerable trunk roads from one end of the mainland to the other, these seldom advantaged me; and in the islands, the whole walking or riding was over waste bog-land. During the period of my visit, the weather was broken or uncertain, and, had it not followed a period of excessive drought, riding would in many parts have been impossible, and all the journey would have had to be done on foot or by water. In the latter case, long detentions would have very often resulted; while foot-travelling would have been all but impossible, from the great distances between the houses where a lodging could be found. As it was, I seldom lost time, being always able either to walk, ride, or sail—making a selection of the mode of locomotion according to circumstances.

For a long period of the year the communication between remote parts of the county is, in fact, difficult, and often impossible; and I have briefly alluded to my own experience in this matter, as the difficulty has practical bearings on the question of the disposal of Shetland lunatics.

I have forwarded to the Board individual reports on 129 cases. Of these, 43 are in the actual receipt of parochial relief, and 86 are supported either by their friends or by private charity. Many of these last contribute in some measure to their own support, and they may be classified thus:—

Idiots,	.	.	.	.	37
Imbeciles,	.	.	.	.	38
Demented,	.	.	.	.	4
Melancholics, &c.,	.	.	.	.	7
					— 86

The pauper lunatics consist of—

Idiots,	.	.	.	.	19
Imbeciles,	.	.	.	.	10
Demented,	.	.	.	.	10
Melancholics, &c.,	.	.	.	.	4
					— 43
					129

In the whole number of paupers and non-paupers, there are 13 epileptics; and many of these are cases of great misery and distress.

Although I made constant inquiry of all whom I thought in any way likely to know, I heard of very few idiotic or imbecile children; only 4 of the 129 reported on being below the age of 10 years. I feel no doubt, however, that they exist in this county in the usual proportion. To believe otherwise would be to suppose a happy disappearance of this form of insanity in the next generation. Indeed, I had proof of the correctness of my opinion in one or two instances, where I had occasion to pass twice through the same district, the authorities in the intervals having made the proper inquiries.

Some of the cases more immediately requiring interference, were also thus discovered. I refer especially to cases of recent origin, in which the appliances of an asylum might reasonably be hoped to produce a cure or great amendment. One such case, M. S., in Dunrossness, was, I understand, removed after the visit, and without any interference on the part of the Board.

It follows from what I have stated, that although I made a painstaking investigation, and visited all parts of the county, it is still very improbable

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that 129 represents the number of persons of unsound mind belonging to the county and residing in it.

I have divided the lunatics into paupers and non-paupers, but it has to be observed that there is not one of the 129 who is not a poor person, and who would not depend in part or whole for clothing, shelter, and food, on public or private charity, if existing precarious arrangements were disturbed by disease, accident, or death. In Zetland, the class able to make provision for an insane relative is exceedingly small. At least 97 per cent. of the whole rural population belong to one and the same class—the crofter and fisherman—living always in very straitened circumstances, and making the two ends of the year meet with difficulty. They are very seldom the owners of the boats and fishing gear which they use. Their crofts are too small to constitute a farm, and too large to be called a garden; and, in the attempted union of the occupations of fisher and farmer, neither is prosecuted with that profit which each is capable of yielding, if undivided attention were given. Their backward condition is shown by the prevalence of the barter system and the absence of leases, both characteristic of a poor and dependant population.

What I am desirous that the Board should understand is, that while only 43 of the 129 are on the roll, these merely represent the more miserable and helpless, for the rest are all poor, and the majority of them in a southern county would be at once admitted as the recipients of parish aid.

The Shetland cottage or hut is of the rudest description. It is usually built of undressed stone, with a cement of clay or turf. Over the rafters is laid a covering of pones, divots, or flaes,* and above this again a thatch of straw, bound down with ropes of heather, weighted at the ends with stones, as a protection against the high winds, which are so prevalent. Chimneys and windows are rarely to be seen. One or more large holes in the roof permit the escape of the smoke, and at the same time admit light. Open doors, the thatched roof, and loose joinings everywhere, insure a certain ventilation, without which the dwellings would often be more unhealthy than many in the lanes of our large cities. To this, there is no doubt, we must attribute the comparative absence of fever, the occasional presence of which, I think, is greatly due to that violation of the plainest law of nature, the box-bed. This evil is often intensified in Shetland by having the beds arranged in tiers one above the other, in ship fashion, with the apertures of access reduced to the smallest possible size. The occupants are thus forced to breathe and re-breathe the same air during the night. But this is not all. The whole bedding is saturated with the cutaneous exhalations, which become putrid and breed distemper. Many of these beds I examined with care, and nothing could possibly be more offensive, or more tending to induce disease. The very young are more especially the sufferers. I accordingly found that many cases of idiocy had their assigned cause in diseases of early life, referable to this state of matters.

Drainage is wholly unattended to, and the dunghill is invariably found at the very door. As the house is entered, the visitor first comes upon that part allotted to the cattle, which, in summer, are out night and day, but in winter are chiefly within doors. Their dung is frequently allowed to accumulate about them; and I was told that this part of the house is sometimes used by the family in winter as a privy. Passing through the byre the human habitation is reached. The separation between it and the part for the cattle is ingeniously effected by an arrangement of the furniture, the bed chiefly serving for this purpose.

The floor is of clay, and the fire is nearly always in the middle of it. Wherever this occurs, epileptics are exposed to such unusual dangers, that it can only be with hesitation that I recommend the Board to take the responsibility of granting exemption from removal to an asylum in such cases. What is so strongly true of epileptics, is scarcely less so of idiots. I have had many opportunities of directing the attention of the Board to the frequency of severe mutilations by fire in both these classes. It appears to me, that in

* Different terms signifying varieties of sod.

every house in which there is a pauper idiot or epileptic, the parochial board should make an effort to have at least the ordinary fireplace. Humanity and self-interest are equally arguments in favour of this. It is not held that it would do away with danger, but my experience proves that it would greatly lessen it. The case of the girl J., in Dunrossness, most strongly impressed this on my mind. I found her sitting, with a cotton shirt on, beside a blazing peat fire. Her mother had gone to the hill for fuel. This poor girl was completely fatuous, and at the time of my visit, was in the habit of taking many fits daily.

In some respects, however, the Zetland dwellings stand a favourable comparison with those of the Western Islands. There is a bareness and desolation about the misery of a Harris house that is tenfold more depressing. It is a poor house and an empty one—a decaying mouldy shell, without the pretence of a kernel. Whereas, in Zetland, there is usually a certain fulness. There are bulky sea-chests with smaller ones on the top of them; chairs with generally an effort at an easy one; a wooden bench, a table, beds, spades, fishing-rods, baskets, and a score of other little things, which help after all to make it a *domus*. The very teapot, in Zetland, always to be found at the fireside, speaks of home and woman, and reminds one of the sobriety of the people—that very important difference between them and the inhabitants of the Hebridean islands. I think the Zetlanders too are more intelligent and more inclined to be industrious, and give greater evidence of the tendency to accumulate or provide.

Instead of describing the house occupied by each patient, I have given this general account of the average Zetland dwelling, and then, in my individual reports, I have spoken of the special houses as of, above, or below the average.

The mode of exhibiting relief to the poor in Shetland is peculiar, and, so far as I am aware, is not in use in any other part of Scotland, unless to a very slight extent in Orkney. It is difficult to estimate the amount or value of this relief, because it is mainly given in *kind* or *services*, and directly from the donor to the pauper recipient, without the intervention of the parochial board. This arises from the fact that the old system of quartering still largely prevails. Parochial boards have been formed, and inspectors appointed under the Act of 1845, but here and there, all over the county, the old Norwegian poor-law is still more or less in force. The management of the poor, in fact, appeared to me to be in a transition state, and without system. The money allowances are probably now greater than they formerly were, but it is a question if the condition of the poor is much improved, because those on whom they are quartered do not now recognise their obligations to be kind and liberal, as they did in old times when the one system only was acted on.

“Quartering” a poor person may be thus described. A parish is divided into certain districts, and to each one of these the maintenance of a pauper is allotted. This may be done in various ways. He may be boarded successively in the different houses of the quarter, staying a week in this house, three weeks in that, and so on; the stay being proportioned to the number of merks of land which the householder rents. Or, if from bad health or extreme old age the pauper is unable to move about, he may be permanently located in one house, the occupant of which receives from the others in the quarter a quantity of meal, potatoes, &c.,—the amount which each contributes varying according to the principle above indicated. Or, he may receive a free house in the quarter from the proprietor, or his friends build one for him, and then these levies of provisions are conveyed directly to the pauper himself.

For clothing, an allowance in money, varying from 10s. to 20s. per annum, is given by the parish or kirk-session.

The first or itinerating plan is that which seems to have most largely prevailed, and which still does so where quartering is fully carried out. It will be at once seen that this could only happen among a people, the whole of whom were of one grade, and that grade separated from the paupers “by a line scarcely discernible.” That this is actually the condition of the people I have already pointed out.

I do not comment on quartering as a mode of relieving the ordinary poor,

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but I am forced to the conclusion that it is wholly unsuited to the class of paupers, whose management has passed into the hands of the Board of Lunacy ; or, at any rate, that the cases to which it should be applied are very exceptional.

Being usually in good bodily health, the quartered idiot or imbecile pauper passes from one house to another. This system renders more unsettled his natural disposition ; it has no tendency to develop his usefulness and arrest further mental decay ; it gives him no *personal* home, and no *personal* friends, with the restraining and ameliorating influences of domesticity ; it leaves no individual responsible for his safety, cleanliness, and comfort ; it leads him to have wandering tastes ; and, when a woman, it exposes her chastity to danger. The idiot may be ill treated here and well treated there ; have a bed or have none ; get food this week and be starved the next ; and in so divided a responsibility it will be difficult to insure a proper surveillance, and a steady and reasonable attention to comfort.

Besides these, there are other remote evils, which on the surface are not apparent. They will be developed in the after remarks.

There is in this county a most unusual number of insane persons, who wander, leading a purely vagabond life, without home, and begging for their food. I am constantly told that these are habits which cannot be checked, and that any effort to do so would be cruel, and would deprive these persons of a real enjoyment. After a careful investigation, I have come to the opposite conclusion. I am of opinion that the habits are fostered, and could be easily checked, and this to the great increase of the happiness of the lunatic. The case of J. L., a pauper of Delting, will illustrate this. She is said to have lost her reason some thirty years ago in consequence of a love disappointment, and she appears to have laboured originally under the mania of pride and vanity. She is now demented ; mutters incessantly ; is quite incoherent ; wears four or five cast off bonnets ; is clothed in rags, and often so naked as to be an offence to public decency and a reproach to humanity ; she wanders from end to end of the mainland, and often sleeps in the open air ; even in mid-winter she has often been met in the most lonely and out-of-the-way parts of the country at midnight ; she had at one time a dangerous habit of building stone fences across the road, but does not do so now ; she is not mischievous ; she is nearly 60 years of age.

This woman has a nominal home with her sister at Olnafirth, but is seldom there. A more miserable abode she could not have—squalid and bare—a little mud hovel on the hill-side ; not a cottar's house within the fence of a township. She has no bed there, but, when at home, must sleep on the floor without covering. In point of comfort, the house is very much below the average of the district. Five shillings quarterly is the allowance given. In short, this poor woman by wandering will generally have more comfort and warmth at night (unless, when benighted on the moor), and certainly a fuller and better meal. It is, therefore, *her interest* to wander, or rather *her necessity*, for she has no alternative but to beg, or starve upon two-thirds of a penny daily. Moreover, it is all but a necessity with her sister-in-law to send her forth, for she is a very poor person and has nothing to give.

In the whole home surroundings, in fact, I find nothing to induce her to relinquish the habits in question, but everything to lead to their continuance. Yet I am assured that great efforts have been made to check them, the fear being very general that some morning she will be found dead on the hill-side. Let her be kindly treated, comfortably clothed, provided with a warm bed and three substantial meals every day in one place, and *there* she will make her home without compulsion, and cease her wanderings. This is the cure which I suggest, and the one which has not been tried.

The case of C. J., a pauper of Tingwall, is another of the same nature. It is also an instance of dementia in a woman of 65, who has an allowance of 6d. a week, and lives with her sister in a like wretched house, everything about it speaking of misery and want. Her wanderings are not so extended as those of J. L. The same remedy would, I believe, have the same results.

Under several other aspects these wandering habits are greatly to be reprobated.

Young imbecile women are thus exposed to danger. In illustration, I cite the case of J. M., a pauper of Delting, an idiotic woman of 30, who to different fathers has borne three illegitimate children, of whom one if not two are idiots. She is merely pauperized during and for some time after her confinement, and at other times is allowed to subsist by begging. The absence of prudent economy in this arrangement on the part of the parish is palpable.

M. J., who is not a pauper, is believed to be of the same class. It is said that she also has borne more than one bastard child.

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Sometimes the evil appears under the aspect of a violation of humanity, and of this apt illustrations are not wanting.

J. C., aged 68, a very harmless imbecile and a general favourite, is boarded with a stranger, who gets 12s. quarterly for his lodging, and this is given whether C. remain at home or wander. He has also 3d. a week for tea money. The whole arrangement here is objectionable. He is too old a man to be permitted to wander far from home in such a country. I met him at a distance of 20 miles. He should be boarded and not merely lodged in the house; and when he is absent from home the board should not be paid, so that it may not be the interest of the person having charge of him to encourage these propensities.

M. L., an imbecile of 70, a pauper of Walls, is much in the same position. Her lodging is paid, and she is permitted to beg in a wide quarter. I found this woman far from home, and suffering much from an accidental fall, while climbing a fence on the preceding day. She had been found at the dykeside, and taken into the nearest house.

At other times the public safety and comfort require that these habits should be checked. L. J. is a nuisance to the district over which she wanders, and is complained of as such. She is noisy and demonstrative, intemperate, vicious, idle, and depraved, using profane and obscene language, and breaking windows; and like the wandering imbeciles M. and J., she too is said to have had an illegitimate child.

In addition to the seven cases now specially alluded to (six of whom are paupers), there are five others who are wanderers. They are all men, and not in receipt of parochial relief.

Regarding this as a serious evil, and finding it more general in Shetland than elsewhere, I have thought it right to direct to it the Board's special attention.

That I am not wrong in believing that these habits may be easily corrected, I find a proof in the fact that already the change has been effected in four cases in this very county.

1. A. R., a pauper of Walls, who coming to a strange house to beg, was found useful, got her meat and her bed, and stayed there.

2. G. R., for 20 years a wandering pauper of North Yell, is now comfortably settled, and found worth his meat.

3. S. T., a pauper of Tingwall, till within the last half year a wanderer and a confirmed one, is now boarded with a stranger, is happy looking, is well dressed, fed, and bedded, and never attempts to leave.

4. L. H., a pauper of South Yell, was till last year a wanderer, but is now boarded with her half-sister, and shows no desire to resume old habits.

I consider the improved condition of the last three cases to be an indirect result of the existence of the Board of Lunacy.

The Zetlanders, as a general characteristic, are a sober and virtuous people. Nevertheless I have reported on the cases of seven fatuous mothers, who had borne illegitimate children. The child of A. F., one of these women, is an idiot; and J. M., who is herself illegitimate, has borne three bastard children; one of the three being a complete idiot, and a second one imbecile. Of the third I know nothing. Altogether I have reported on five fatuous persons, who are the illegitimate offspring of fatuous mothers, some of these last being now dead.

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I have only had occasion to recommend immediate removal to an asylum in three cases. In one of these, M. S., a pauper, of Dunrossness, I have done so on the ground that it is a recent case, and may be improved or cured; and further, because his own safety is most inadequately provided for at home. He is a blind man, labouring under melancholia, with occasional fits of maniacal excitement and suicidal tendencies.

In both the other cases, I considered the appliances of an asylum necessary on the ground of their being violent and dangerous.

One of these is a dwarf idiot boy, of 16; and the other a powerful young man of 28, imbecile from infancy, crippled and horribly disfigured by a burn, resulting from the upsetting of the cradle into the open fire, while his parents were out working.

In Zetland, as over all Scotland, idiots and imbeciles, or the congenitally insane, are wont to be spoken of as never dangerous. So much otherwise is the fact, that it may be safely said there is no idiot who is not dangerous, and who does not require watching both for his own safety, and the safety of others. And this watching is something more than, and very different from, that given to the undeveloped minds of children. During the last two years, I have had large opportunities of studying this class of the insane, and I am led to the conclusion that accidents to person and property arise much more frequently from it than we are accustomed to think. All men seem to me to be at once convinced of this, when an idiot has lived for any time in or about his own house. "Take care that he does not set the house on fire with that candle." "Do not irritate him, lest he strike you." "See that he does not upset that pot over the children." "Humour him, for he is spiteful." These, and such like, are the phrases continually in the mouths of those having the care of idiots. It by no means follows from this, that the appliances of an asylum are needed for all such persons. This is far from being the case. They will only very rarely be needed. Occupation, management, and surveillance can, in the great majority of cases, be furnished in private houses, to such an extent as to afford every reasonable guarantee for the safety of the idiot, and of those about him—to the saving of the parish funds, and the increase of the idiot's enjoyment of life.

I have been led to make these observations here, because I have never anywhere met so many mischievous idiots as in Zetland; and because in two cases I have thought an asylum needed.

These two cases I shall briefly re-state, referring for a more lengthened account to my special reports:—

1. P. A., aged 16, a pauper of Delting, is a congenital idiot; dwarfish, but well made; active and muscular; with nothing repulsive in his look; hearing and seeing, but not speaking; he cannot wash or dress himself; is of filthy habits; eats grass, cinders, raw-fish, and fæces; and persists in going about in a half-naked state. He is very easily excited. In one of these fits of passion I saw him. He threw himself on the floor, bit his arm and hand till the blood flowed; struck his head against the wall till he cut it; threw himself into the most grotesque and distressing contortions; bounded from the floor, alighting in some "impossible attitude;" leapt on a trunk, and then pitched himself headlong from it; scratched the wall till his fingers bled; seized a red-hot peat, held it for a few moments in his hand, then flung it from him; tore off a heavy window sill, and cast it at haphazard across the room, screaming and howling all the time.

The cause of this fit of excitement was a threat on my part to have him washed. He never seemed to think of injuring me or his mother. His whole fury was spent on himself.

His father is a blind begging fiddler, and his mother a care-worn, sickly, pitiless woman, living in constant dread that this boy will one day set the house on fire, or kill one of his younger brothers. "Do you not think, sir," she said, as we sat looking at him, "that he is possessed of a devil?" and the question tripped the heels of the thought as it coursed through my own mind.

2. The other case is that of G. J., also a pauper of Walls, imbecile from infancy; having one eye completely destroyed, the side of his head a bald

scar, and his left hand shrivelled and useless from an accident by fire; he is a big, powerful, active fellow; speaks plainly, but in a quick hurried manner; answers all questions childishly; uses most profane and obscene language; is violent, noisy, and destructive. The merest trifle brings on a fit of passion. One of these I witnessed. I found him sitting half-naked at the fireside with his parents, both very old and frail, and his sister-in-law and her children. I asked him to put his trousers on, and this started the fit of passion. He became noisy and threatening, and at length sprang up, bounded over the fire, and took to the fields, roaring out the most frightful imprecations. During this time the inspector was begging me not to irritate him too far.

It has often been found necessary to bind him, and his sister-in-law stated that she lived in constant apprehension of an injury being done to herself or her children. His parents have lost all control over him, and though he is said at times to show affection to them and to the children, when excited this is without influence.

The parish gives £5 a year to C. S., a young active fellow, to look after him and prevent accident. When I called S. was out, and they took twenty minutes to find him, though all haste was used. S. is often out working at the moss or land. When he arrived, I asked him to bring G. in, and put his trousers on. He declined undertaking this alone, till the fit of passion had subsided.

About an hour after my visit, the patient came up to the manse with S. to shake hands with me and "make friends." He had scarcely done this, when something I said irritated him, and another fit of excitement could have been induced with the greatest ease. No effort was made in early life to teach this poor man habits of self-control; the parents, probably thinking themselves to blame for the accident alluded to, looked upon this neglect as a kindness.

In the case of the helpless epileptic girl, J. J., a pauper of Dunrossness, instead of removal to an asylum, I have recommended the Board to advise that such an allowance be given as will enable her mother, a widow, to remain always at home. Her present allowance of 30s. and 26 pecks of meal yearly, with clothes occasionally, is wholly inadequate.

The allowances in money in Zetland are generally very small, but nearly always there are important additional allowances in kind. In old times the money was given by the kirk-session, simply for clothing—food and shelter being provided by the quarter. This is still frequently the case.

One pauper, of Mid Yell, L. H., is regularly boarded with a person, who is not a relative, at £10 a year, and I have pointed out that for this sum, in Zetland, she ought to be kept in greater comfort than I found her. The same is true of A. C., a pauper, of Sandsting, who has 3s. 6d. a week. In these two cases the allowance is much higher than in any others.

In some instances the cash allowance is as low as 10s. a year, and it generally runs from 20s. to 40s. per annum.

I think, where these mixed allowances are given, it is especially requisite that the inspector should keep some book in which the nature and amount of relief of all kinds is entered, so that the Board may be able somewhat to understand whether an adequate provision is made for those under their care.

There is a mode of clothing idiots common here, which I have recommended the Board to condemn. I found them often in a loose shift-like garment of coarse woollen or canvas stuff, and with no other clothing. Besides the naked undressed appearance which this gives, I consider it in such a climate to be very insufficient.

A greater attention to cleanliness I had everywhere to urge, though I nowhere in Zetland encountered those extreme cases of filth and neglect which I met in the west of Scotland.

The quarterly visit by the medical man is felt to be a great burden. Only in Lerwick, and in Unst, the most northerly of the islands, are doctors to be

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found. I made inquiry as to the cost of these visits, writing or speaking to the different inspectors on the subject. As the result, I found that the expense of them would far exceed the money allowances to the paupers, and in some instances would exceed the value of the allowances of all sorts. I forward to the Board some of the letters which I received in reference to this matter, which deserves serious consideration.

The number of uneducated deaf-mutes in Zetland I thought great. They were often a cause of perplexity to me, it being sometimes difficult to distinguish between an untrained deaf-mute and a speechless imbecile or idiot.

For none of the great calamities which befall man has so unfailing, so complete, and so inexpensive a remedy been found; yet in all Shetland I only heard of one to whom this incalculable blessing had been extended. This struck me as a most melancholy fact, and one urgently demanding public attention, and the active sympathy of philanthropists. There is no system of education in existence so scientific, so perfect, and so sure. In no case has it more to conquer, yet in none does it give such manifest and such practically useful results.

I must add, however, that it is not in Zetland only, but over all Scotland, that I have been impressed with the magnitude of this neglect.

The population of Zetland is believed to be about 32,000; and the gross value of all houses and lands in it, under the Valuation Act of 1856, is £23,435; of which £3900 stands against the town of Lerwick, so that £19,535 is left for the rural districts, including the village of Scalloway.

Lerwick is the only town in Shetland, and Scalloway may be said to be its only village, though there are several townships of a dozen or more families. In these townships the best arable land, or inset, frequently lies run-rig. In some cases, however, a particular bit may belong to each house, which has, in addition, an outset of inferior quality only occasionally under crop, and also the right of feeding sheep, horses, and cattle on the scathold or common. A rude fence usually encloses the inset and outset. The number of families in a township varies considerably—sometimes being as low as three or four, and sometimes being above a dozen. There is generally a considerable distance between townships. Of cottars' houses, such as I have described, there are from five to six thousand, which are said to cost £20 to £25 each.

The county is heavily burdened, and without doubt poor.

There are the religious institutions to maintain in 12 parishes, only one of which is without sub-division, so that about 25 churches, with 12 manse, have to be kept up, and 12 stipends to be paid. There are also 12 parish schools to maintain in repair, and the salaries of the masters to pay; and about 12 other school buildings to keep up, the teachers there being generally paid by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

Then there is the seat or Norwegian land tax, in most cases now bought up by a once-for-all payment.

The support of the poor too is heavy. They are numerous. Many accidents happen during the perilous haaf-fishing, leaving widows and children always unprovided for. Rheumatism too is excessively common; and by disabling heads of families, is a great pauperizer. Almost all Zetlanders who leave their home take to a sea-faring life, and, though they may be absent for 20 or 30 years, acquire no settlement, and, when pauperized, fall back on the parish of birth. Few of the people themselves are able to pay their poor-rates, at least they appeared to me seldom to do so, when it was asked in money. I have already said much to explain how this happens.

In addition to these burdens there are those connected with law, crime, &c.

I draw the attention of the Board to this state of things, because it has to be considered in answering the question, How is Zetland to provide for her lunatics?

This can never be done without giving it some sort of interest in an asylum. I mean by this, that some arrangement should be made by which the different parishes could at once forward such patients as required removal to a fixed asylum, into which they must be received if there be room. Thus no time

would be lost in pre-arranging, a thing peculiarly necessary where, even in summer, there is only a weekly communication; while for some months in winter, the country may be said to be practically as remote from the mainland as New York. The Aberdeen and Edinburgh Asylums appear to me the fittest institutions, as being easiest of access.

The assessing clauses of the Lunacy Act not applying to Zetland, it would be for the county to determine on the mechanism by which such an arrangement could best be carried out, desirable under all aspects, but especially as affecting curable cases.

But a large number of the so-called harmless lunatics, for whom a regular asylum is not absolutely necessary, will not be satisfactorily provided for, till something of the nature of a local institution exists. It appears to me that this desideratum would be supplied, if the county were renting a whole township; expending other £25 on each house; seeking out fit persons as tenants; and then boarding with them at fixed rates those idiotic or demented paupers, whose natural guardians are dead or too old and infirm to care for them, or such as cannot for any reason with propriety remain at home.

This township should not be far from Lerwick, so that medical attendance could be given, and visits from the Sheriff and other functionaries easy.

If it were found difficult in Shetland to procure persons willing to undertake the duty, I am of opinion that by advertisement many would be found in Scotland ready to go and settle there, especially if, for some years, they were to sit rent free, or nearly so. And I would expect such persons to be found chiefly among the pensioner class.

The money should be expended in creating separate apartments; in detaching the cowhouse; in putting in fireplaces and windows; and in draining the house.

I would prohibit such tenants from going to the haaf or deep-sea fishing, and require their remaining always at home.

Each house might have three or four patients, whose labour would be of great value, especially where at any rate all cultivation is by the spade. This work they could do. And besides, they could carry home peats, collect seaweed as manure; herd cattle; repair fences; assist at harvest, &c.

Not only would a comfortable home be thus provided for many of the incurably insane, who must otherwise continue to live in great misery, but even some few curable cases might be undertaken with a fair prospect of a happy issue. And moreover, by and by, an example of successful and payingcroft-culture would be presented to the rest of Shetland, which would secure successors to those of the tenants who died out.

I am aware that, under the present Act, such an institution cannot be formed. The necessity for a license for each house (costing £15, 10s. annually) is an insurmountable obstacle. I am inclined, however, to doubt the propriety of this provision. Houses for any number of patients under five, might with advantage be allowed, simply with the sanction of the Board, and under regulations emanating from it.

To facilitate inspection on future occasions the county should be divided into the following districts, each of which is large, well defined, and by nature separate and independent :—

1. *Bressay*.
 - a. Bressay District.
 - b. Quarff do.
 - c. Burra do. (including East and West Burra, Trondra, and Halvera).
2. *Delting*.
3. *Dunrossness*.
 - a. Dunrossness District.
 - b. Sandwick and Cunningsburgh do
 - c. Fair Isle do.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Appendix | 4. <i>Fetlar.</i> |
| E. | a. Fetlar District. |
| | b. North Yell do. |
| General | 5. <i>Lerwick.</i> |
| Reports. | 6. <i>Nesting.</i> |
| | a. Nesting District. |
| Shetland. | b. Lunasting do. |
| | c. Whalsay do. |
| | 7. <i>North Mavine.</i> |
| | a. Hillswick District. |
| | b. North Rooe and Ollaberry do. |
| | 8. <i>Sandsting.</i> |
| | a. Sandsting District. |
| | b. Aithsting do. |
| | 9. <i>Tingwall.</i> |
| | a. Tingwall District. |
| | b. Weesdale and Whitnass do. |
| | 10. <i>Unst.</i> |
| | 11. <i>Walls and Sandness.</i> |
| | a. Walls District. |
| | b. Sandness do. |
| | c. Papa Stour do. |
| | d. Foula do. |
| | 12. <i>Yell.</i> |
| | a. Mid Yell District. |
| | b. South Yell do. |

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

XII.—STIRLINGSHIRE.

As regards the pauper lunatics living in this county, the Board have formally dispensed with the removal to asylums of all except two comparatively recent cases, viz., B. K. and C. C.

I have to observe, however, that although I endeavoured in all cases actually to see the documents, yet in several I did not succeed, as the parish papers were not in such order as to admit of their easy production.

In all the cases where the pauper lunatics are boarded with persons who are not relatives, I think I am correct in stating that the warrant of the Sheriff has been obtained, as well as the sanction of the Board.

In many instances, the inspectors have failed to supply the book which the Board ordered to be left in each patient's house, and in which the visits of the medical officer were to be recorded.

As the result of my investigations, it is satisfactory that I am able without hesitation to report, that on the whole the condition of the pauper lunatics living singly in Stirlingshire, has been considerably ameliorated since last inspection. And it is further gratifying to find, that in many cases of private single patients, who are not directly under the Board's jurisdiction, the visit of the Commissioner has been followed by evident good. To a certain extent, both the poor-law officials and the friends or natural guardians of the insane, seem to be impressed with more correct and more humane notions as to their management—a result to be attributed to the visit in question, and to the proceedings which followed on the part of the Board.

There still remains, however, much to be done. In many cases effect has been given to the recommendations of the Board, which have been interpreted and carried out in a right spirit. But the reverse, I regret to say, obtains with reference to many others. In some few they have been totally neglected, and in others the letter of the recommendation has been followed, but, with such a neglect of its spirit, that no benefit has been actually conferred upon the lunatic, while the wishes of the Board have seemingly been met. Nor does this always spring from motives of economy. It as frequently results from the want of a careful and well-directed inspection. In il-

illustration of this, I direct attention to the case of J. G. Here the allowance was increased, and bedding and blanketing were supplied, but not in any sense to the advantage of the lunatic, but to that of the other members of the family. Hence there is to-day as much need for a renewal of the Board's recommendations in this case, as there was originally for offering it. The case of J. C. also illustrates the same point, though less strongly.

In some cases, I observe that a single blanket is made to answer the recommendation to supply bedding; a pair of shoes or a petticoat is synonymous with a supply of clothing; threepence a week is an increase of allowance; white-washing a room is improved accommodation; and the more efficient surveillance promised for the protection of chastity must have reference to something not earthly.

In some instances the small increase of allowance was justified, as in that of H. M., whom her brothers are said liberally to aid, and who seems to be surrounded with every reasonable comfort.

A special report has been forwarded on each case. In many this has been wholly satisfactory. In others, changes of greater or less magnitude have been recommended. It may be of interest and value to give a brief *résumé* of these, as illustrating their nature.

1. J. T. and H. L. are two very old men living alone. I am of opinion that for their own safety, and for that of the public, apart from motives of humanity, they should be boarded with properly selected persons. The one nominally resides with his brother-in-law, whose house is at the distance of a mile, and the other with a neighbour on the opposite side of the road. In point of fact they both live alone.

2. M. M'K. has borne an illegitimate child since last visit. I recommend that the inspector be urged to secure efficient protection for the future, and that, if necessary, he board her with some other family for this purpose.

3. In the case of J. S. some new arrangement must speedily be carried out, as her present guardian is believed to be dying. I advised the inspector to take this at once into consideration.

4. The sleeping accommodation of R. and T. M'L. requires improvement. The supply of straw is scanty, and renewed at too long intervals.

5. W. P. occasionally makes excursions, unaccompanied, to Rothesay and elsewhere, and is sometimes absent for a fortnight. It should be so arranged that he does not travel alone, and that at his destination he is committed to the care of some proper person.

6. In consideration of the delicacy of the idiot child E. B., I recommend an increase of allowance. The parish has supplied such stimulants as the doctor has thought necessary, but she requires the constant attention of her mother, whose earnings are thereby reduced.

7. It would be a better arrangement, if the woman who is charged with the care of the two insane women, M. and J. U., were actually to reside in the same lodging with them, instead of living in the house below.

8. A regular supply of body clothing is recommended in the case of M. K.

9. Shoes are required, and the supply of them recommended in the case of C. G.

10. I think that the Board should recommend that J. C. should be provided with a separate bed, so as to obviate the unseemliness of his sleeping with his mother.

11. In consideration of the erotic tendencies of B. K., I think it would be for her advantage to remove her from her present residence, and board her in the country with some respectable crofter.

12. The house in which W. O. lives is small, close, and unhealthy, and I would recommend that one of two rooms should be procured.

13. The bed provided for E. M'F. is comfortless, and should be improved.

14. W. D. should be supplied with body clothing, and greater attention to cleanliness should be required.

15. The sleeping accommodation of A. A. is still very objectionable, and I think the Board should recommend, that in the new house to which they are going, better should be provided.

Appendix
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Stirling-
shire.

Appendix

E.

General
Reports.Stirling-
shire.

16. The case most urgently requiring the interference of the Board is that of C. C. Misunderstanding among officials, and difficulty of fixing her parish of settlement, have led to a protracted and culpable neglect in this case. I recommended an immediate improvement of her condition. If application is made, I am of opinion that the Board should not dispense with the removal of this woman to an asylum.

17. Such changes have occurred in the mental condition of J. S. since last visited, that I am led to recommend a change of residence as likely to prove beneficial. She should be boarded for some time in the country, with strangers, who would have more influence over her than her parents, who are old and infirm, and towards whom she has a special aversion.

18. In the case of J. O. R., who must become a pauper if any curative measure is to be essayed, and whom the parish seems willing to aid, I would recommend that she should wean her child, be separated from it, be sent to the country, boarded with strangers, and well fed. In all probability the parish will not hesitate to do this, if recommended by the Board, and her own consent will be obtained; but delay and consequent injury will almost certainly follow a suggestion to remove her to an asylum. If soon treated, the case is one which admits of the hope of cure, or at least of great improvement.

19. An inquiry by the Sheriff should be suggested in the case of J. M'D., who is reputedly dangerous and suicidal. He is indirectly a pauper, and the residence of his sister, a pauper lunatic, in the same house, has the sanction of the Board. It is doubtful whether this should be continued. It is said that she, the imbecile sister, has never for safety been forced to sleep in the outhouse, as he does not threaten her; but she has been left alone with him in the house all night. And even supposing the report of his violence to be but in part true, she ran and runs a certain risk, which I cannot advise the Board to sanction.

There are certain indigent insane persons, not on the poor roll, whose condition is greatly in need of improvement; and I draw the Board's attention to their cases, lest it may be thought right in any of them to take steps for securing this.

1. Removal to a poorhouse is very desirable in the case of J. E., an erotic imbecile, insufficiently clothed and fed, and not well cared for; and, if the Board suggested this step, I hardly think the parish to which she would be chargeable would decline.

2. T. H. D. continues to live alone in great misery and wretchedness, and in apparent want.

3. J. B. ought to be made more comfortable at the expense of the parish, which, as he is not competent to apply for himself, ought to take the initiative, and offer assistance.

4. E. H. lives in misery, and is indirectly a pauper, in as far as she benefits by the allowance given to her sister.

Some of the cases of the private single lunatics, who run little or no chance of pauperism, contain points of interest, to which I have to direct the attention of the Board.

1. Mrs. C., living with strangers under a Sheriff's order, has been removed to another county. No intimation of this has been sent to the Board, though the Commissioners are bound to visit her, the same as if she were the inmate of an asylum. It would be of interest to ascertain whether an intimation of the change was given to the Sheriff, under whose order she was detained.

2. R. W., an epileptic imbecile, is at present in Stirling Jail. I informed his mother, that, on his liberation, at whatever time that might be, her wisest course would be to send him to an asylum, and I suggested Montrose as containing accommodation.

3. J. M'D. is a lad frequently under restraint, and considered dangerous. His parents wish to place him in an asylum, but are scarcely able to bear all the expense.

4. A. C. lives with a woman who is not related to her, without any order of the Sheriff. She is boarded and clothed for £7 yearly, showing the value that is sometimes attached to the labour of an imbecile.

On those cases which were not seen at last inspection, I have reported at Appendix length. They are—

E. M'D.,	}	Buchanan.
J. D., ...		
E. B.,	Killearn.
C. C.,	Kilsyth.
S. M'K.,	}	Slamannan.
M. M'K.,		
A. C., ...		

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shire.

There were certain persons whom Dr. Browne considered to come under the class of pauper lunatics, but who were not intimated. I examined most of them with care, and indorse his opinion. They are—J. M'G.; J. W.; A. M'L.; A. G.; J. B.

Of the private cases, I am able to state that three are dead; that three are now in asylums at the expense of the county; that three have left the county; and that three have become paupers, and are now living as single patients with the Board's sanction.

ARTHUR MITCHELL

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